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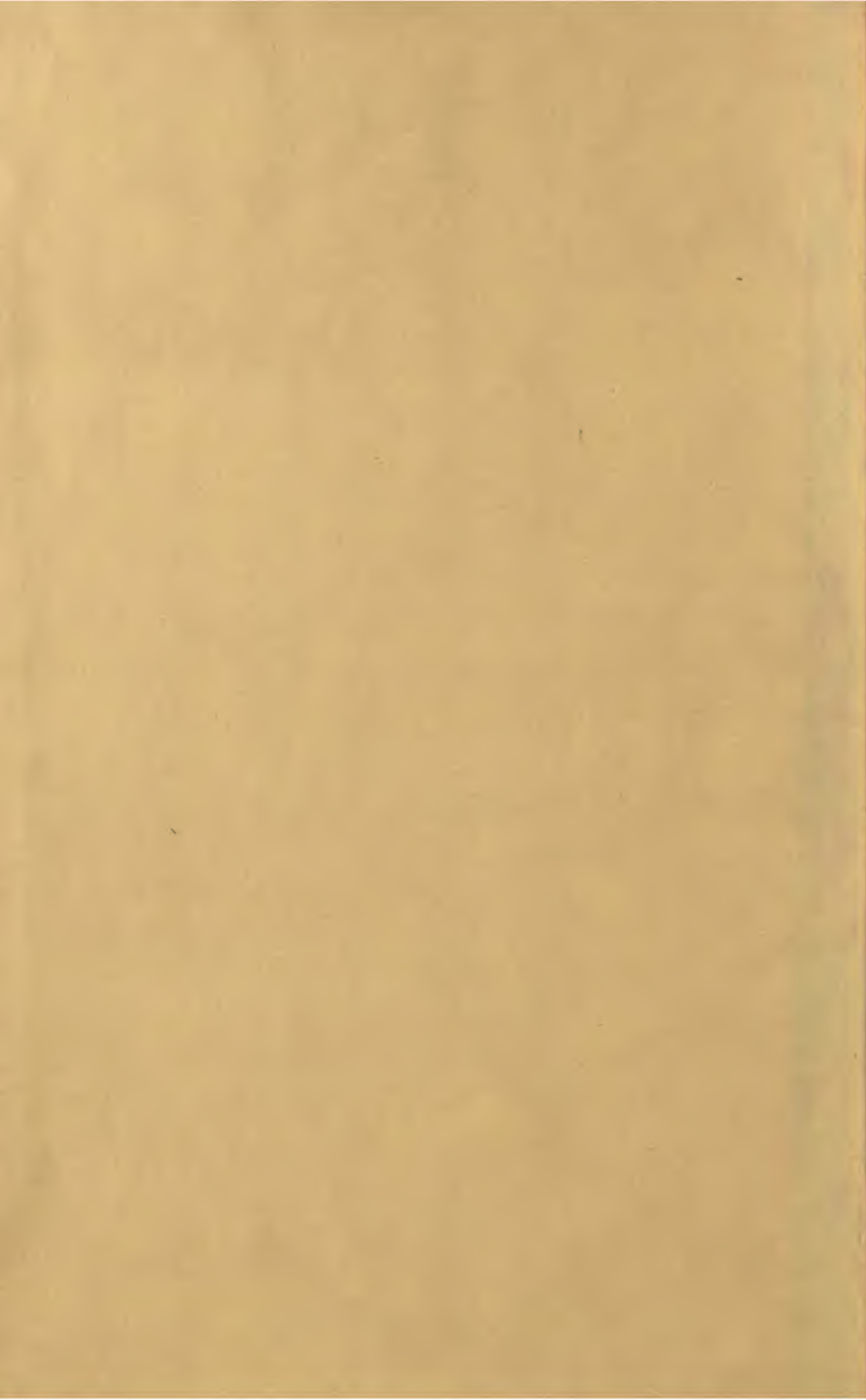
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Progress Report
of the Archæological Survey of India
Western Circle *Bombay*

~~ARCHÆOLOGY~~



Government of Bombay
General Department

For the year ending
31st March 1916

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GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

Progress Report of the Archæological Survey
of India, Western Circle, for the year
ending 31st March 1916.

PART I.

I.—DEPARTMENTAL NOTES.

During the year under report the only item of importance to be recorded under this head is the transference of the Assistant Superintendent, Mr. J. A. Page, to the post of the Superintendent, Muhammadan and British Monuments, Northern Circle, Agra. Mr. Gordon Sanderson, Superintendent of that Circle, who had joined the I. A. R. O. and proceeded on field service, died of wounds received in an action in Flanders. Mr. J. F. Blakiston, Assistant Superintendent of the Eastern Circle, was appointed permanently to succeed him. But as the latter also had joined the Indian Army Reserve, Mr. Page was appointed to act for him. Mr. Page delivered over charge of his Office to me on the 24th January last, which I held in addition to my own duties until the 28th of February following. In accordance with the orders of the Government of Bombay, contained in their Notification No. 3278 of the 9th May 1916, Dr. V. S. Sukthankar, who was a scholar in the Office of the Government Epigraphist at Ootacamund, has been appointed Officiating Assistant Superintendent of this Circle. He assumed charge of his post on the 29th February.

Personnel.

2. Owing to ill health both the Head Clerk and the Second Clerk were on privilege leave, the first for one, and the second for two, months. The General Assistant, also, was on privilege leave for 20 days.

Establishment.

II.—YEAR'S WORK.

3. At the head-quarters we were all engaged upon the usual routine work, the Officers being busy with the writing out of the Report, the drawing up and the printing of the Conservation Notes, and the preparation of full and exhaustive articles for the Director-General's *Archæological Annual*, and the Establishment occupied with the completion of the drawings plotted in the field, the developing and the printing from the photo-negatives, and so forth.

Work at Head-Quarters.

4. About the beginning of August last I was in the Gwalior territory to advise the Darbār in regard to the conservation of certain archæological monuments of importance at Surwaya (*infra*, p. 11, para. 40). The middle of November found me at Nagari in the Udaipur State where I was in camp for two months and a half engaged upon excavating the different ancient sites. It was from here that I visited the fort of Chitorgarh with a view to supervise and advise my Office Photographer who was stationed at the Great Tower (*barā kirtham*) to try by some device or another to photograph the images of this monument—a work which was thought impossible to achieve, but which, I am glad to say, was successfully

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accomplished by the ingenious use of reflecting mirrors (*infra*, para. 16). From Nagari I went to Ajmer to undertake excavations in and about Arhā din-kā Jhūmpra at the desire of the Director-General of Archæology and the Working Committee of the Rājputānā Museum, Ajmer. These and my other movements have been detailed in my Diary printed in Appendix A.

5. In accordance with Government Order No. 4561, General Department, dated the 5th June 1915, Mr. Page was in Kashmir from the beginning of June to the end of September, helping the State Engineer, Srinagar, in drawing up estimates, plans, etc., for the work of conservation to be undertaken at the Jāmi' Masjid which is perhaps one of the most interesting examples of wooden architecture in the world (*infra*, p. 70). During the touring season Mr. Page was at Chāmpānir, training the Archæological Sub-overseer stationed there and assisting in the operation of the grouting machine which had been brought there from England. In furtherance of the scheme of inspecting systematically all the monuments that have been declared protected, he went first to Sind, as that province had for long not been visited for conservation purposes by any archæological officer. But he had to cut short his touring there as he was suddenly called away to Agra to act for the Superintendent of the Northern Circle as stated in para. 1 above. A statement of these and his other movements will be found in the same appendix.

MUSEUMS.

6. Considerable progress is discernible this year in the acquisition of historical and archæological objects for the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay. A list of these objects will be found in Appendix F. The most extensive and perhaps the most interesting of these is the collection of antiquities purchased from Mr. Purushottam Vishrām Mavji, consisting of old Indian pictures, maps, cloths (silk, etc.) of various kinds, arms and coins. It was acquired for Rs. 1,42,500, of which Rs. 30,000 have already been paid by Government and a further sum of Rs. 30,000 will be paid as soon as financial conditions improve. This is, indeed, a most liberal grant-in-aid made by Government to the Museum. The collection actually bought is not, however, the whole of the collection that had been exhibited at the Vishrām-bhavan by the original owner; nor does it contain any antiquities of the pre-Muhammadan period, excepting a few coins. Nevertheless, it cannot be denied even for a moment that this collection, as it is, is an invaluable acquisition and cannot fail to attract the antiquarian, historian or artist, when it is properly exhibited in the Museum.

7. In my last year's Report (p. 8, para. 25) I have stated that I examined the hoard of 2,393 Kshatrapa coins discovered at Sarvānā in the Bānswārā State, Rājputānā, and that the new dates supplied by them are not a few, and give a more accurate idea of the durations of certain Kshatrapa reigns. Shortly after my examination of them, I represented to the Kāmdār, Bānswārā State, that as 100 coins from this lot had already been given to the Rājputānā Museum, Ajmer, at least 50 might be presented to the Prince of Wales Museum and that I should be allowed to make the necessary selection. I was gratified to find that he was able to prevail upon the Bānswārā Darbār to accede to my request. Accordingly I selected the best 50 coins, a list of which will be found in the same appendix. It will be seen from it that I was able to secure most of the coins which bore new dates. This present was, therefore, an extremely valuable one from a numismatic point of view, and I must consider it to be a fortunate circumstance that, though no less than 100 coins were taken by the Ajmer Museum, very few with new dates were among them. It will be remembered that a similar hoard of Kshatrapa coins of precisely the same period was found eighteen years ago at Uparkot in the Junāgaḍh State and described by Rev. Mr. H. R. Scott in the *Journal* of the Bombay Asiatic Society. I have stated in a previous Report that so long ago as 1909 the Junāgaḍh Darbār permitted me to select the best 57 coins of this find for the Prince of Wales Museum. Thus the most important specimens from both the hoards have been acquired for this Museum, which together make a collection of Kshatrapa coins vastly superior, for the period covered by them, to that of any museum in India, and even to that of the British Museum, London.

8. Another present of coins to the Prince of Wales Museum was made by the Jambughodā Darbār from the hoard found at Dhanpuri. The details of this find and its important features have been described (*infra*, pp. 28 and 60). Eleven coins were bought by me for the Museum from Mr. Billimoria of Bhuj. Seven of them belong to classes which have now become rare, and two among these are unique. One, in particular, is quite unique. It belongs to Andragoras, who was appointed Satrap of Bactria by Alexander the Great. As stated in para. 23 below, this coin is not yet known to exist in any museum either in India or England.

9. In December 1914 when I was at Bhuj, Cutch, I happened to see three inscribed stones lying in the Residency Office. They belonged to Colonel Jacob, who, I was told, found them, when he was Resident at Bhuj, near the Chhatris of the former Raos of Cutch not far from the Residency. The letters engraved on them at once arrested my attention. They bore remarkably close resemblance to the letters of the clay seals found at Harappa in the Punjab, which look to be of a highly ornate type but which have so far defied all attempts of scholars at deciphering them. At my suggestion, Colonel Jacob was kind enough to present them to the Museum. The value of these inscriptions from the palæographic point of view can scarcely be exaggerated, and my best thanks are due to the donor for this important gift.

10. One historic picture originally lying at the Baroda Residency, but now secured for the Museum through the good offices of the Director-General of Archaeology, deserves a passing mention. It is believed to be of Mir Nūr-ud-dīn Husain Khān, a nobleman of high rank at the Court of Delhi, who, on the break-up of the Mughal empire, started for Mecca *via* Surat, but was detained there by Colonel Mallet, then Resident at Surat, who became a great friend of the Muhammadan noble. This picture appears to have been sent along with a sword by Colonel Mallet to the Resident at Baroda, for being presented to Nawāb Amīn-ud-dīn Khān of Baroda, grandson of Mir Nūr-ud-dīn Khān, as a token of the esteem in which he had held his friend, the Nawāb's grandfather. The sword was duly presented to the Nawāb by the Resident, Mr. Williams, but the portrait was apparently retained in the Residency.

11. Another object acquired for the Museum also deserves to be noticed. It is a carved stone taken from over the entrance of the Turkish Custom House at Basrah, which Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Barret was good enough to place at the disposal of Government. As the stone would soon become of historical interest, it was most gratefully accepted on my suggestion by the Board of Trustees.

12. The Bijāpur Museum, too, has made good progress in the matter of acquiring interesting objects of the Ādil Shāhī period.
Bijapur Museum. Some of them were secured at my recommendation, and some were procured by F. J. Varley, Esq., I. C. S., when he was District Judge at Bijāpur. Mr. Varley took a keen interest in all museum matters, and would have greatly assisted in making further acquisitions, if he had not retired from service.

13. The main cause of our being able to secure so many objects for the Bijāpur Museum this year is, no doubt, the war, which has prevented tourists from Europe and especially America from coming to Bijāpur and paying fabulous prices for moveable antiquities which, there is every reason to suppose, were formerly taken away in numbers. The result is that needy and indigent owners, who can no longer expect the arrival of such tourists, are now selling off, to the Museum, the objects they possess. As early as August 1913 I had proposed at a meeting of the Museum Committee that this traffic in the Bijāpur antiquities should be stopped at once by taking the necessary steps either under section 17 or 18 (preferably the former) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act. Unfortunately the Committee approached Government with a view to some action being taken under section 18, who rightly doubted, as I feared, the possibility of making it applicable to the purpose we had in view. Accordingly at a meeting held in January last I suggested that an attempt might now be made to see whether section 17 could be made applicable. I am glad that my suggestion was approved, and that Government will be approached again. If Government think it fit to bring this section into force at Bijāpur, it should effectually put a stop to the exploitation of Ādil Shāhī antiquities in Bijāpur.

14. A list of the objects acquired or presented to the different museums will be found in Appendix F.

VI-VII.—LISTING OF MONUMENTS AND ICONOGRAPHY.

15. During the year under report, Mr. M. B. Garde, Inspector of Archaeology of the Gwalior State, was able to devote about a month and a half to touring for 'Listing' purposes, the remainder of his touring season having to be spent at Surwāyā in exercising supervision over repairs to the monuments there, reference to which will be found below in para. 40. Brief as this period was, he was able to list "124 individual monuments distributed over 27 different places in the Gwalior Gird, Bhind, Tonwarghar and Narwar Districts." Perhaps the most interesting discovery he has made this year is that of two copper-plate charters found at Kureṭhā in the Tonwarghar district and about 40 miles north-east of Gwalior. A brief summary of their contents has been given in Part II (p. 59, para. 21 below).

16. In 1911 Dr. J. Ph. Vogel, when he was Officiating Director-General of Archaeology in India, visited Chitorgarh and carefully inspected the Great Tower (*Barā kīrtham*) built by Rāṇā Kumbha in A. D. 1448. In one of its inscriptions the tower is called *Mahāmeru-Śrī-Kīrtistambha*, 'The Tower of Fame (styled) Mahāmeru.' The Tower is thus meant to be a representation of Mount Meru, the Indian Olympus; and it is, indeed, a veritable pantheon of Hindu deities. What makes this monument exceedingly important from the iconographic point of view is that every one of the divinities sculptured has its name inscribed below in Nagari characters. We have thus here carved in stone, as it were, an illustrated hand-book of Hindu iconography of the fifteenth century. A reliable work on this subject is still one of the great wants of Indian Archaeology. And if the figures on this Tower could be reproduced together with the accompanying inscriptions, we should certainly obtain a volume on Brahmanical iconography of undoubted authenticity. Accordingly, Dr. Vogel drew up a note pointing out the extreme desirability of preparing representations of these images. The position of the sculptures, however, rendered photographic reproduction seemingly impossible, as they are carved on the inner shaft of the Tower along the narrow passage measuring only 2' 4" in width and leaving no sufficient room for the camera. In 1904 Mr. Cousens, my predecessor, took photos of some images by means of a Kodak. "But the photographs thus obtained were unsatisfactory and unfit for reproduction." Dr. Vogel, therefore, suggested the more laborious and expensive process of drawing, and calculated that at least Rs. 2,500 would be required for preparing a complete set of drawings; and ended his note confidently hoping that His Highness the Mahārāṇā would take personal interest in the matter and would be ready to meet the cost of this work. The sum asked for was sanctioned in August last by the Mahārāṇā with the characteristic generosity and genuine sympathy for archaeology which he had evinced some years ago by restoring at great cost the Jaina Tower on Chitorgarh or *Chhotā kīrtham* as it is locally called, which was then in a parlous condition. It is scarcely necessary to add that he has thereby placed all students of Indian art and religion under great obligation. As Chitorgarh is in my Circle, the work of preparing reproductions of images and inscriptions has been entrusted to me by the Director-General of Archaeology. When this work was formally assigned to me, the idea that was at once uppermost in my mind was to try and see for myself whether it was really impossible to photograph the sculptures. I was fully aware that the space in front of them was too narrow to allow any photographs to be taken of them in normal circumstances. Besides, I knew full well that it was not possible to command just the sort of light which alone could make photography successful. Though I was quite aware that there were these two serious drawbacks here, I was not convinced that with some ingenious manipulation it would not be possible to take satisfactory photographs. Accordingly when I was encamped for excavation purposes at Nagari, 8 miles from Chitorgarh, I discussed certain devices with my Office Photographer, who, I am glad to say, is an expert in his craft, and sent him straight to Chitorgarh to try them. It was a matter of immense delight to me to find that those methods worked miraculously and to know that photographic reproduction would be eminently successful. Photos of

two or three images were taken and sent to the Director-General of Archaeology for his approval. He too was exceedingly gratified to see that it was possible to photograph the sculptures, and at once fell in with my idea of preparing a set of photographs instead of drawings, as there can be no question that the former kind of reproduction was far more exact and reliable than the latter. I estimated that a sum of Rs. 2,000 would be quite enough for the purpose and that there would thus be effected a saving of Rs. 500. The same work could have been carried out at a much smaller amount, if the prices of photo materials had not increased by fifty to ninety per cent. Messrs. D. Joglekar & Co., Poona, who generally take prints from my Office negatives for any scholar or antiquarian who is in need of them, have been entrusted for this sum with the work of preparing one complete set of negatives and two sets of prints of the figures carved in the Tower after being duly initiated into the dodges and supervised by my Office Photographer. The negatives and prints will ere long be ready, and I shall soon be engaged on preparing a volume describing the iconography of this Hindu Olympus, which is indeed a Tower of Fame to its builder Rāṇa Kumbha.

VIII.—EXCAVATION.

17. In the touring programme published in the last year's Progress Report, I have stated that I would undertake excavations at Nagari, a *jāgir* village of the Rao of Bedla and 7 miles north of Chitorgarh in the Udaipur State, Rājputānā. Accordingly I was encamped at this place from the middle of November 1915 to the end of January 1916. Thanks to the Udaipur Mahārāṇa, I had full permission to dig wherever I wished, on condition of my submitting to the Darbār a fortnightly list of the important archaeological objects that would be unearthed. I experienced, however, great difficulties in obtaining the requisite number of coolies, though the local authorities were trying their very best to secure them for me. When I was at Besnagar for similar operations, the petty cultivators of the neighbouring villages came in gangs to work there. The greater portion of the cultivating class of Nagari and the surrounding villages, however, thought it below their dignity to handle the spade. The local authorities could not also force them to work at our camp, because some of them were actually attending to their field work and others were employed by the Jāgirdars and Māfidars of the adjoining places to cut leaves of berry trees to serve as fodder to their cattle, grass being this year very scarce on account of scanty rains. They were already receiving each 12 annas per day, and naturally refused to join us. Everywhere, again, the rumour was afloat that we had started the excavations to induce the strong-bodied people to come, thus to enable us to select recruits for the war!

18. Though a sufficient number of coolies was not obtainable, we started and pursued the work as best as we could. I was glad that the excavations proved eminently successful. A brief account of the important results achieved is contained in Part II of the Report, a full and detailed description being reserved for the Director-General's *Archaeological Annual*, where it will be accompanied by illustrations. The digging operations were conducted at two places—one on a *stūpa* mound in the *gillāh* or citadel of Nagari and the other at Hathī-baḍā, half a mile east of the village. The *stūpa* was found to be constructed of moulded bricks and decorated with terra-cotta tiles of high artistic merit and rivalling those of the best kind in Gandhāra on the north-west frontier of India (pp. 49-50, para. 3). This was also exceedingly surprising, because Nagari like Sāñchi being situated in a hilly district, a *stūpa* of stone construction as at the latter place was expected (pp. 52-3, para. 9). Another noteworthy discovery here was that of a stone *torāṇa* or arched gateway of the 5th century A. D., which was constructed when the *stūpa* was converted into a Śaiva temple. *Torāṇas* of the Maurya or Śuṅga period (B. C. 250 to A. D. 150) and of the mediæval times (i. e., from the 8th century onwards) have been found, but none so far of the Gupta period (A. D. 300 to A. D. 600). The find of this *torāṇa*, therefore, constitutes a highly interesting discovery in the history of ancient Indian architecture (pp. 50-1, para. 5-6). The excavations were no less interesting at Hathī-baḍā, which is a stone enclosure of a lofty and stupendous type. This was shown to be of the Maurya age (c. 250 B. C.) and to have originally enclosed a shrine of Saṃkar-śaṇa and Vāsudeva. This was, therefore, the earliest shrine dedicated to

Vaishnava worship, the next earliest being that exhumed by me two years ago near Khām Bābā at Besnagar, ancient Vidiśa, and not anterior to B. C. 200 (pp. 51-2, para. 7). Some coins of the Sibi people also were picked up during these excavations. The legend on these coins clearly shows that the ancient name of Nagari was Madhyamikā, and it is now conclusively proved that it can be no other than the Madhyamikā mentioned by Pantañjali (c. 150 B. C.) as having been besieged in his time by a Yavana or Greek king who is supposed to be Menander (p. 52, para. 8).

19. Though the discoveries made in these excavations were as interesting as they could possibly be to an antiquarian, they were a source of sore disappointment to the ordinary people from the neighbouring villages. They used to flock to these sites almost every day and inquire of us about the whereabouts of the treasure which they heard we had unearthed. The rumour about our having lighted upon a treasure was prevalent over the whole of the Udaipur State, and the people were hearing on all sides that negotiations were going on to settle the respective claims of the British Sarkār, Mahārāṇā of Udaipur, and the Rāo of Bedlā in regard to this treasure! Of course, negotiations were going on, but in respect of the archæological treasure dug out by us. And at my representation Pandit Sukhadeo Prasad, C.I.E., Minister of the Udaipur State, was kind enough to secure the permission of the Mahārāṇā for the transfer, to the Ajmer Museum, of all the objects of archæological interest exhumed at Nagari. This was but expected of the Mahārāṇā, whose sympathetic and enlightened policy towards archæology is too well-known to require any mention. It was this most respected of the Rajpūt Chiefs who, as stated above, is liberally financing the work of preparing photographic representations of the deities of the Hindu pantheon sculptured in the Great Tower of Rāṇā Kumbha on the fort of Chitorgarh. As soon as I received permission of the Udaipur Darbār for the exhibition, in the Ajmer Museum, of the antiquities found at Nagari, I put myself in correspondence with the Superintendent of that Museum who about the beginning of March last promised to remove them there as speedily as possible.

20. Among the inscription stones exhibited in the Rajputānā Museum not the least important are six beautifully inscribed slabs, of which two are in fragments. Four of these, which are far better preserved than the others, have engraved on them parts of two Sanskrit plays, one of which is called *Lalita-Vigraharāja* and the other *Hara-keli-nāṭaka*. The latter, we are told, was composed by the Chohan sovereign Vigraharāja himself, and the former by a court poet in praise of this king's exploits. All these slabs were brought to light while some minor digging operations were going on in 1875-76 in the courtyard of Arhāi din-kā Jhūmprā, the most celebrated mosque of Ajmer. The importance of these tablets for Sanskrit literature and for the ancient history of Rajputānā can scarcely be exaggerated, and it was thought possible that a little more spade work would lay bare more fragments. Accordingly at the meeting of the Working Committee of the Ajmer Museum held in April 1912 it was resolved to address the Director-General of Archæology with a view to further excavation being undertaken at the Jhūmprā in search of the missing fragments and of other archæological remains. The Director-General of Archæology sympathised with the idea and agreed to place an allotment for the purpose on condition that the excavations would be carried out by me. This was approved by the Working Committee, and in July last a sum of Rs. 500 was kindly sanctioned by him. Accordingly after bringing my excavations at Nagari to a close, I went to Ajmer and was encamped there for nearly three weeks and was busy with digging operations at Arhāi din-kā Jhūmprā. I was not very hopeful of the results, for after 1875-76 the place had again been excavated in 1902-03 by Rāi Bahadur Shām Nāth, who was then Executive Engineer of Ajmer-Merwāra, partly with a view to procuring old stones for repairing the mosque and partly in the hope of making new discoveries. Still I resolved to leave no efforts untried to the extent of the allotment. The courtyard was accordingly covered with a regular network of trenches. Trenches were also sunk in the south porch and immediately behind the prayer chamber. The main object with which the work was undertaken was not realized, for no fragments of the inscribed slabs, except a small one, were unearthed. In other respects, however, it was a very successful operation—successful even beyond my expectations. This is not the place for giving any

detailed account of it, and only a few remarks must, therefore, here suffice. Quite a wealth of sculptured pieces, such as images, pillar shafts, capitals, *āmalaka* fragments, was here brought to light. The best specimens from these were selected for the Museum. One sculpture, though it was a fragment, was very curious. It contained the figures of such rare deities as those which preside over the dawn, morning, noon, afternoon and evening. I have not so far found them sculptured anywhere. And as each deity has here been labelled with its name, it is impossible to over-rate the importance of this piece from the iconographic point of view. The excavations were interesting in another way also. Immediately below the wall of the prayer chamber were exposed on both sides wallings of an older edifice. No doubt can, therefore, be entertained as to a more ancient building having stood here. It is well known that Aṛḥat din-kā Jhūmṛā mosque has been built of materials from old Hindu temples, and from a small inscription in a staircase of the prayer-chamber I have shown in one of my former Reports that most of these materials, if not all, were taken from a temple originally erected by Vighraharāja—a conclusion strengthened by the inscribed slabs referred to above. The temple of Vighraharāja thus appears to have occupied this position, and it was by demolishing that structure that the Muhammadans were able to build their mosque on the present site.

21. I was not able to expend the whole of the allotment on these excavations. Nearly one-fourth of the amount had to be reserved for the re-filling of the trenches and levelling of the ground. This work was entrusted to the local Public Works Department, who, I hope, have restored the monument to its original condition.

IX.—EPIGRAPHY.

22. This year also was prolific in the discovery of interesting and important inscriptions. A summary of their contents will be found in Part II. Two of these, in particular, are of very great importance. One was discovered by me at Nagari, and is of great value in settling the question about the origin of the well-known era called Vikrama-Samvat (p. 56, para. 15). The second epigraph was found at Partābgarh in Rajputānā, and its importance consists in finally settling at rest the controversy that was going on in regard to certain kings of the Imperial Pratihāra dynasty between myself and Dr. Hoernle on the one hand and the late Prof. Kielhorn and Dr. Fleet on the other, and in settling it, I am glad to say, in our favour. It also adds the name of a new prince, viz., Mahendrapala II, to the Pratihāra dynastic list (pp. 57-9).

X.—NUMISMATICS.

23. I was able to make some exceedingly interesting discoveries this year in the field of numismatics also. Part II (pp. 59-60) gives a brief description of them and points out in what the unique character of each coin consists. One coin, in particular, deserves special notice here. It is that of Andragoras, who was appointed Satrap of Parthia by Alexander the Great. No coin of this Greek Satrap is known yet to exist in any museum in India or England, and I am extremely glad I was able to secure it for the Prince of Wales Museum. It was among the coins I bought from Mr. Billimoria of Bhuj (*infra*, pp. 20-1).

24. In January 1914, 262 old coins were found in the village of Dhanpuri in the Jambughodā State of the Rewā Kanthā Agency by some labourers working on the Shivrājpur-Jambughodā road. As no private claim over the find was established, all the coins were taken possession of by that State. Seven specimen coins were at first forwarded to me for inspection, but, at my request through the Political Agent, 234 more were sent by the Darbār at the end of April 1915. Of the 241 coins so received, 139 were found to belong to Mahmud I and 102 to Muzaffar II, both Sultāns of Gujarāt. A statement specifying full details of these coins will be found in Appendix G. Six of them represent a hitherto unknown type and are thus interesting from the numismatic point of view (*infra*, p. 60, paras. 24-6). At the desire of the Jambughodā Darbār, the coins were distributed to the recognized museums in accordance with Government Resolution No. 5515, dated the 24th September 1914, Political Department, as many being

sent to them as the Curators required. The remainder, viz., 41 coins, were returned through the Political Agent. The very fact that no less than 200 coins from the hoard were taken by the various museums (including the Prince of Wales Museum) shows how badly these specimens were needed, and the Jambughodā Darbār, therefore, deserve special thanks for having sanctioned the liberal distribution of the coins.

XI.—PROTECTED MONUMENTS.

25. The list of the monuments which have been brought under protection has been printed in Appendix H. It will be seen from it that during the year under review only 17 monuments were declared protected. This number no doubt looks very small as compared with 160 of the preceding year or even with 41 of the year previous to the latter. But it is to be remembered that this number must become smaller and smaller every year. Very few, indeed, from Mr. Cousens' list published in the Progress Report for 1907-08 (pp. 15-19) now remain unprotected, and, over and above those mentioned in it, as many as 241 have been declared protected.

26. What is now essential is the execution of agreements with the owners of those monuments which are not Government property. And in this respect it is exceedingly gratifying to find that this year no less than 53 agreements have been entered into as against 12 of the last, or even 41 of the last but one year. These have been specified in the same appendix. It must, however, be borne in mind that monuments, not owned by Government, in regard to which agreements have yet to be taken, are by no means few, and, in many instances, are in such a dilapidated condition as to require speedy and extensive repairs which the private owners very often cannot themselves carry out where the responsibility for the execution of repair consequently falls on Government. But these repairs, urgent though they are, cannot be undertaken unless the necessary agreements have been entered into, for it is not at all desirable that Government should expend large sums of money on repair and maintenance if the owners have not already bound themselves by such agreement not to disfigure and damage the monuments or make any unsightly modern additions to them, as there is every likelihood of such things happening. A list of such monuments has been given in the same appendix for the information of the Heads of the districts wherein they are situated, and it is sincerely hoped that they will lose no time in executing the necessary agreements.

XII.—CONSERVATION.

(a) Bombay Presidency.

27. In the Bombay Presidency a total expenditure of Rs. 35,769 was incurred upon the conservation of ancient monuments during the year 1915-16. Of this amount Rs. 23,447 were expended upon special (non-recurring) repairs, and the residue, Rs. 12,322, upon annual repairs and maintenance. Appendix K gives the details of this expenditure and also specifies the different items of repairs executed. A succinct and interesting account is, however, contained in Mr. Page's "Conservation Commentary" (Part III, Section II). The repairs to most of these monuments have been going on for the last few years; and of those to which all the repairs have been completed during the year under report, specific mention may here be made of the Lād Khān, Durgā and Huchchimalligūḍi temples at Aihole in the Bijapur district. It is a matter of great delight that these temples—which pertain to the 5th century A. D., are gems of the early Dravidian style, and are exceedingly important, partaking as they do of the architectural peculiarities of the caves—have now been put in a structurally sound condition.

28. I am glad that, as mentioned in my last year's Report, the work of conserving the archæological buildings at Champanir in the Panch Mahāls district has been commenced in accordance with the systematic plan laid down in the notes of the Director-General of Archæology and Mr. Page. Our object is not to restore the monuments to their original structure, but to conserve them, i. e., to put them in a sound state of repair. As much as Rs. 8,667 was expended on special repairs

and Rs. 497 on current repairs. During the year under review, special repairs were executed to four monuments here, a brief description of which I have given in Part III, pp. 61-2, paras. 1-5. On the whole, they were satisfactorily carried out and reflect great credit on the Public Works Department Officers. There is, however, one item of repair here executed, regarding which I have somewhat to express my disapproval. My criticism on this point is contained at the end of paragraph 1 on page 61.

29. A brief description of the monuments visited by Mr. Page in accordance with the scheme of inspecting for conservation purposes all the archæological buildings that have been declared protected will be found in his "Conservation Commentary," which forms Part III of this Report. The greater portion of his touring season was intended to be spent in Sind, but this was not found possible, as he was suddenly called away to Agra as stated above, to officiate for the Superintendent of the Northern Circle. Copies of the Conservation Notes which he drew up for the adoption of the necessary remedial measures for the monuments inspected have been duly submitted to Government both in the General and the Public Works Departments.

30. I regret I have to report the following case which occurred in the Ahmedābād District. About the end of 1914, one Haji Samad Miyabhai, Mutvali, connected with Sidi Basir Minars and Tombs in Sarangpur at Ahmedābād, made a proposal through the Executive Engineer and the Collector of the district to erect a mosque in front of the minars. As the monument was Government property, and the mosque to be erected was of an altogether modern type and construction, it was impossible for me to comply with the request, and the Collector also, I was glad to find, had no hesitation in coming to this decision. The Mutvali was accordingly warned not to erect any structure on the site of the monument. This warning, however, proved to be of no avail, and he built there a corrugated iron shed, for congregational prayers, serving thus the purpose of a mosque. The Collector, therefore, had no recourse left but to take steps to have the Mutvali prosecuted under section 16 of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act (VII of 1904), and he was fined Rs. 50 by the City Magistrate.

31. Appendix R. sets forth the works proposed for the year 1916-17. I am obliged to Government in the Public Works Department for having sanctioned Rs. 30,000 this year also. This was the minimum sum required for conservation purposes in the Bombay Presidency. Only those monuments that are in a parlous condition are at present taken up for care and preservation, after executing annual current repairs to those that have already been conserved. I am also indebted to the Director-General of Archæology for having made an allotment of Rs. 5,000 out of imperial funds.

32. Inspection reports have been received this year from the following Executive Engineers :—Ahmednagar, East Khandesh, Nāsik, Poonā, Sholapur, Thānā, West Khandesh, Nasrat Canals and Eastern Nārā districts, those of the last two officers being forwarded through the Superintending Engineer, Indus Left Bank. Excerpts from some of them have been embodied in Appendix N. No inspection reports have been received for three consecutive years from Executive Engineers of Ahmedābād, Kaira and Panch Mahals, Bijapur and Dhārwar. But it is their districts precisely which abound with archæological monuments and in which important conservation work is in progress, and this Department cannot, therefore, attach too much importance to their reports. If it is not possible for the Executive Engineers to visit all the monuments in their districts in one year, the inspection can be spread over a longer period. But a systematic personal inspection of these buildings by the Public Works Department Officers is absolutely necessary in the interest of archæological conservation. As pointed out in paragraph 46 (pages 10-11) of my Report for the year ending 31st March 1913, the necessity of such an inspection has been acknowledged by the Government of India and impressed on the Executive Engineers for action by the Bombay Government.

33. In my last year's report (pages 11-12, paragraph 36) I have adverted to the appointment of four Archæological Sub-overseers for the more thorough and effective conservation of the

ancient monuments. They have been posted temporarily at (1) Ahmedabad, (2) Chāmpānir, (3) Bijāpur, and (4) Dhārwar, which for the present are the centres of conservation work. Before joining their appointments, they were directed to report themselves at my Office where they were collectively instructed in the exact nature of their new duties, which, of course, were widely different from those they had to perform previously. Each one of them was given a copy of a pamphlet on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments issued by the Director-General of Archaeology in India, and I impressed upon them the paramount necessity of doing no further repairs than were absolutely needed to make an archaeological building structurally sound, and of executing them as neatly and unobtrusively as possible.

34. Over and above the district at whose head-quarters he has been stationed, the Archaeological Sub-overseer has been assigned other neighbouring districts for his work, so that the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, has now been divided equally among them so far as the number of monuments goes. He has to supervise and, if possible, actually carry out whatever special repairs may be found necessary in his districts during any particular year. In the monsoon, when the execution of repairs is not possible, he has to undertake inspection tours in his districts, visiting, one by one, all the monuments that have been declared "protected," with a view to observe in what condition they are during the rains and, in particular, to detect leakages and cracks, should any occur. The report of his inspection tour, of which one copy is submitted to the Executive Engineer and one to my Office, has frequently been found to be of considerable value, and it is sincerely hoped that every Executive Engineer will give his personal attention to it, especially where the Sub-overseer has reported about the unsound condition of a monument or the perfunctory nature of the repairs executed upon it.

35. I am not unaware that it is absolutely necessary for an Archaeological Officer or an Executive Engineer to watch an Archaeological Sub-overseer from time to time where special repairs are going on, and correct him, by oral instructions, wherever he is found not to be carrying them out as anticipated. This advice and supervision over his work will be necessary till he becomes proficient in his special duty. With this end in view Mr. Page was sent by me to Chāmpānir to train the Sub-overseer stationed there. I desired him to see and train the other Sub-overseers also, but he could not do so, owing to his sudden transfer to Āgrā. I hope to meet and train them during the forthcoming cold season.

36. This Department had latterly recommended the use of Szerelemey Liquid as a preservative for disintegrated stone in archaeological buildings, but it seems to have been so far actually tried only in the East Khāndesh and Thāna districts. The reports of their Executive Engineers are contained in Appendix O.

37. When for structural reasons any parts of an archaeological monument are restored, it has always become necessary to stain the new work so as to match the old. Although in rebuilding such parts, the same kind of stone is used of which the monument itself is constructed, the contrast between the stone fresh from the quarry and the old stone toned down with age invariably asserts itself in a most disagreeable manner in such a monument. Hence in the Conservation Notes issuing from this Department a direction is almost always found given to stain the new work to the colour of the old. The formula of a stain that was used in the case of Khajārāha buildings in Central India has been set forth in paragraph 17, page 10, of the Progress Report of this Circle for 1905-06. But time has now proved this composition to be inefficacious, and it has become necessary to try others to test their efficacy. The various methods of staining attempted in some districts have been described in Appendix P for the guidance of those Public Works Department Officers who may stand in need of such a solution. But it is yet too premature to pronounce upon the efficacy of any one of them.

(b) Central India.

38. At Dhār and Mandū in the Dhār State Rs. 898-9-5 were spent out of the imperial grant, and Rs. 3,945-4-4 from the Darbār funds. Special repairs were initiated only in the case

of the Entrance of the Jamī' Masjīd and the Alamgir Gate, both at Mandu. The big white marble lintel required for the former was specially quarried at Makrānā, and as it took slightly longer time than was expected to reach its destination, the work could not be carried out before the end of the financial year. No doubt can, however, be now entertained that it will be complete ere long. The drop wall of the Alamgir Gate had developed a new crack, about 3 to 4 inches wide, and had inclined forward on the road. The necessary portion was dismantled and rebuilt. The foundations of the main wall of the Gate had also been exposed at several places and were underpinned. A description of the items of repairs actually executed will be found in Appendix L.

39. Some petty repairs were executed at Chandreh and Amarkantak in the Rewah and Bhopal States. Rewah State, as will be seen from the reports received through the Political Agent, Baghelkhand, and printed in Appendix L. A description of the conservation work carried out at Sañchi in the Bhopāl State under the direct supervision of the Director-General of Archæology will duly appear in his Report.

40. About the beginning of August 1915 I visited Surwaya, 12 miles from Sipri, in the Gwalior State, and inspected the archæological remains in the *gadhi* there in accordance with the wishes of the Mahārāja, who wanted to make it a site attractive to visitors and consequently required advice to this end. The remains consisted mainly of two temples, one monastery and one mosque. Of these, the mosque was of no particular architectural merit. But the temples were highly interesting even though they had lost their spires. They certainly could not be later than the 10th century A. D., and might be even a century older. The carvings were bold, deep and artistic, particularly so in the case of the porch ceiling of the larger temple. The big structure close by, which was constructed of huge blocks of stone well-dressed and laid without mortar, was doubtless a monastery, and as very few specimens of this style of building are known in India, it was of great archæological importance and conducted greatly to the antiquarian interest and value of the site. The Mahārāja of Gwalior's idea of over-hauling these structures and making the site worth visiting was, therefore, a very happy one, and the measures necessary for the realisation of this object were embodied in a note which I duly submitted to His Private Secretary. The repairs, I hear, were commenced soon after, and were in full swing about the close of March last. According to my recommendation, they were being carried out by an able Overseer under the supervision of Mr. M. B. Garde, Inspector of Archæology, Gwalior, both of whom had accompanied me to Surwayā, and had thus an exact idea of the sort of repairs that were here required. I have no doubt that before long visitors will flock to this site and enjoy themselves most profitably, provided a guide-book is prepared as was also suggested by me.

(c) Rajputana.

41. In regard to the Dilwāra temples on Mount Ābū, the Executive Engineer, Mount Ābū Division, says: "The year was spent in preparing a capital and a lintel in the Chandan Chowk in Vastupal's temple which are ready and will be fixed this year. About 25 missing and broken flowers in the Chandan Chowk of Adinath's temple were replaced by new ones. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 2,500." It is sincerely hoped that the temple custodians are not pursuing their replacement policy, to which reference has been made in my last year's Report (page 14, paragraph 44).

Appendix M describes in brief the conservation work accomplished at other places in Rajputāna.

XIII.—TOUR PROGRAMME FOR 1916-17.

42. As Mr. Page is no longer in this Circle and my present Assistant is not an architect, the care and conservation of ancient monuments will occupy me next year as much as the research and exploration work. Fortunately the work of systematically inspecting all the monuments declared "protected" and suggesting measures for putting them into structurally sound condition has been brought

almost to a completion, as will be seen from the numbers of the Conservation Notes printed by Mr. Page from time to time. What is now needed is the execution of repairs recommended in these notes and, above all, the training of the Archæological Sub-overseers who will henceforth be responsible for the quality of the repairs that will be carried out. This will necessitate my visiting all the centres of conservation work, such as Chāmpānir, Ahmedābad, Dholkā, Bijapur, Bādāmi, Dambāl and so forth. I shall also be required to visit such monuments as have not yet been inspected by Mr. Page but may stand in need of early repairs. As many of these as possible will also be visited. Outside the Bombay Presidency the only place I at present know I have to visit, is Māṇḍu in the Dhār State. A new crack has developed itself in the walls of an old building called Rāpmatī Pavilion. The Dhār Darbār has asked for my advice for arresting the further gaping of this crack. In addition to these there may be, as in the past, unforeseen calls to other places in any part of my Circle.

43. In regard to the exploration work I intend excavating, as far as practicable, in the Bombay Presidency. The only province in the Presidency that offers a good field for this work is Sind. It is, however, necessary to test with trial pits the various ruins with which this territory is studded before I can select any particular site for concentrating excavation work upon it. And the ruins which I intend tapping next cold season are those near Mirpur Khās, from where Mr. Cousens extricated a Buddhist Stūpa nearly six years ago. During my camp at Mirpur Khās I shall try and visit other ruins in Sind to make myself acquainted with them.

44. The work of preparing an inventory of the ancient monuments of Rājputānā which latterly I have not been able to take up owing to other multifarious duties of a more pressing nature, will now be resumed by my present Assistant, D^r. V. S. Sukthankar, who is acting for Mr. Page. He will commence his touring with visiting places of antiquarian interest in the Sirohi State, such as Ūthmān, Barmaṇ and so forth, and proceed to the south-easternmost parts of the Jodhpur State, from where he will proceed north, prosecuting his search for antiquarian remains in the Jaswant-purā, Jālor, Jaitāraṇ, Sojat and other districts. As the remains in these parts seem almost inexhaustible, he will have enough work to occupy him for one whole cold season.

D. R. BHANDARKAR, M.A.,

Superintendent, Archæological Survey of India,
Western Circle.

Poona, 1st August 1916.

APPEND CES.

APPENDIX A.

Superintendent's Diary.

1915.		1915.	
April	1st	Sept.	25th
	2nd		26th
	3rd	Oct.	27th to 31st
	4th to 5th		22nd
	6th		23rd
	7th to 9th		24th
	10th	Nov.	25th to 11th
	11th to 16th		12th to 13th
	17th to 18th		14th
	19th to 11th May		15th to 13th Dec
May	12th		14th
	13th		15th
	14th		16th
	15th		17th to 31st
	16th to 17th	Jan.	1st to 3rd
	18th		4th to 5th
	19th to 20th		6th to 7th
	21st		8th to 9th
	22nd		10th to 12th
	23rd		13th to 30th
	24th to 7th Aug.		31st
Aug.	8th to 9th	Feb.	1st
	10th		2nd to 18th
	11th		19th to 20th
	12th to 13th		21st to 23rd
	14th	March	24th
	15th to 16th		25th
	17th		26th
	18th		27th to 31st
	19th to 23rd Sept.		
Sept.	24th		

Assistant Superintendent's Diary.

1915.		1915.	
April	1st to 11th	Nov.	22nd to 26th
	12th		27th
	13th to 14th	Dec.	28th to 30th
	15th		1st to 7th
	16th		8th
	17th to 18th		9th to 11th
	19th to 20th		12th
	21st to 22nd		13th to 15th
	23rd		16th
	24th to 25th		17th
	25th to 10th May		18th
May	11th		19th
	12th to 31st		20th to 23rd
June	1st to 8th		24th
	9th to 14th Aug.		25th
	15th		26th
	16th to 3rd Sept.		27th
Sept.	4th		28th
	5th to 30th		29th
Oct.	1st to 6th		30th
	7th to 11th Nov.	Jan.	30th to 1st
Nov.	12th to 13th		1916.
	14th		2nd
	15th		3rd
	16th		4th to 8th
	17th		9th to 10th
	18th to 20th		11th to 16th
	21st		17th to 18th
			18th to 24th
			25th

APPENDIX B.

List of Drawings prepared during the year 1915-1916.

Serial No.	Locality.	Title of Drawing.	Paper or Linen.	Scale.	Remarks.
1381	Gyāraspur ...	Plan of the temple of Bajra-maṭha.	Paper ...	...	Completed.
1382	Besnagar ...	Plan of excavation near Khām-bābā.	" ...	1" = 16'	"
1383	" ...	Plan of excavation in Besnagar ...	" ...	1" = 8'	"
1384	Saidpur ...	Plan of excavated <i>stūpa</i>	" ...	3/16" = 1'	"
1385	" ...	Details of above <i>stūpa</i>	" ...	1/2" = 1'	"

APPENDIX C.

List of Photographs taken by the Archæological Survey, Western Circle
during the year 1915-16.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Serial Number.	Size.	Subject.	Locality.	District.
4434	Half	...	...	...
4435	Full	...	...	...
4436	Half	...	...	...
4437	Full	...	...	...
4438	Do.	...	...	...
4439	Half	...	...	...
4440	Full	...	...	...
4441	Half	...	...	...
4442	Do.	...	...	...

SIND.

4443	Full	...	Hyderābād	Hyderābād.
4444	Do.	...	Do.	Do.
4445	Half	...	Do.	Do.
4446	Full	...	Do.	Do.
4447	Do.	...	Do.	Do.
4448	Half	...	Do.	Do.
4449	Full	...	Do.	Do.
4450	Half	...	Tattā	Karāchi.
4451	Full	...	Do.	Do.
4452	Half	...	Do.	Do.
4453	Do.	...	Do.	Do.
4454	Do.	...	Do.	Do.
4455	Do.	...	Do.	Do.
4457	Do.	...	Do.	Do.
4458	Do.	...	Do.	Do.
4459	Full	...	Khudābād	Lārkhānā.
4460	Half	...	Do.	Do.
4461	Full	...	Sukkar	Sukkar.
4462	Do.	...	Do.	Do.
4463	Do.	...	Rohri	Do.
4464	Half	...	Kubo	Lārkhānā.
4465	Full	...	Thul-Mir-Rukhan.	Do.

RĀJPUTĀNĀ.

4466	Full	...	Ajmer	Ajmer.
4467	Do.	...	Do.	Do.

APPENDIX C—continued.

Serial Number.	Size.	Subject.	Locality.	District.
4468	Full	... Arhāi-din-kā-jhumprā after excavation, general view of drain in trench No. B from east.	Ajmer	... Ajmer.
4469	Do.	... Do. after excavation, fragments of pillars and capitals.	Do.	... Do.
4470	Do.	... Do. after excavation, pieces of various sculptures.	Do.	... Do.
4471	Do.	... Do. after excavation, fragment of sculpture representing <i>time</i> and <i>nakshatra</i> .	Do.	... Do.
4472	Half	... Do. after excavation, part of basement and pillar.	Do.	... Do.
4473	Do.	... Do. after excavation, fragments of pillars.	Do.	... Do.
4474	Do.	... Do. after excavation, fragment of pillar.	Do.	... Do.
4475	Do.	... Do. after excavation, fragments of miscellaneous pieces	Do.	... Do.
4476	Do.	... Do. after excavation, fragments of beams.	Do.	... Do.
4477	Do.	... Do. after excavation, capitals and a top member of <i>likhara</i> .	Do.	... Do.
4478	Do.	... Do. after excavation, capitals and a fragment of a basement.	Do.	... Do.
4479	Do.	... Do. after excavation, pieces of <i>āmā-laka</i> .	Do.	... Do.
4480	Do.	... Do. after excavation, sculptures at the bottom of a door jamb.	Do.	... Do.
4481	Do.	... Do. after excavation, standing image of Śiva.	Do.	... Do.
4482	Do.	... Do. after excavation, seated image of Śiva.	Do.	... Do.
4483	Full	... Temple of Mahādeva after excavation, general view from SW.	Nagari	... Chitorgarh (Udaipur State).
4484	Do.	... Do. after excavation, view of base mouldings from NW.	Do.	... Do.
4485	Do.	... Do. after excavation, general view of drain from west.	Do.	... Do.
4486	Do.	... Do. after excavation, pillar of <i>torana</i> , front view.	Do.	... Do.

APPENDIX C—continued.

Serial Number.	Size.	Subject.	Locality.	District.
4487	Full	... Temple of Mahādeva after excavation, pillar of a <i>torāṇa</i> , enlarged details of the top.	Nagarī	... Chitorgarh (Udaipur State).
4488	Do.	... Do. after excavation, pillar of a <i>torāṇa</i> , rear view.	Do.	... Do.
4489	Half	... Do. after excavation, pillar of a <i>torāṇa</i> , fourth side.	Do.	... Do.
4490	Do.	... Do. after excavation, another pillar of a <i>torāṇa</i> in fragments.	Do.	... Do.
4491	Full	... Do. after excavation, <i>torāṇa</i> lintel in two pieces, front view.	Do.	... Do.
4492	Do.	... Do. after excavation, <i>torāṇa</i> lintel in two pieces, rear view.	Do.	... Do.
4493	Do.	... Do. after excavation, <i>torāṇa</i> top lintel, front view.	Do.	... Do.
4494	Half	... Do. after excavation, <i>torāṇa</i> top lintel, rear view.	Do.	... Do.
4495	Do.	... Do. after excavation, brick carved with human heads.	Do.	... Do.
4496	Full	... Do. after excavation, bricks carved with birds.	Do.	... Do.
4497	Do.	... Do. after excavation, bricks of various types.	Do.	... Do.
4498	Do.	... Do. after excavation, minor antiquities	Do.	... Do.
4499	Do.	... Hāthi-bādā, general view from NW.	Do.	... Do.
4500	Do.	... Do. general view of excavation towards the SE.	Do.	... Do.
4501	Half	... Buṭī capital in village	Do.	... Do.
4502	Do.	... <i>Āmalaka</i> in village	Do.	... Do.
4503	Do.	... Old <i>ghāṇī</i>	Do.	... Do.
4504	Full	... Sādū Mātā's Ghusalni	Do.	... Do.
4505	Half	... Broken sculpture of Revanta	Do.	... Do.
4506	Full	... Kunyārdī, pieces of railings at the top of the mound.	Do.	... Do.

CENTRAL INDIA,

4507	Half	... Image of Buddha	Barwāni	... Barwāni State.
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APPENDIX D.

Inscriptions copied during 1915-16.

Serial No.	Place.	Position of Inscription.
2723	Surat ...	Plates of Karnaṛāja, Chaulukya king of Gujarāt.
2724	Do. ...	Plates of Kīrtirāja, Chaulukya king.
2725	Do. ...	Plates of Śilāhāra king Aparājita.
2726	Jesar (Bhāvnagar State).	Plates of Śilāditya III of Valabhi.
2727	Nagarī (Udaipur State)	On a loose stone found in the village.
2728	Do. do.	Another loose stone found in the village.
2729	Ghasundi (Udaipur State).	On a stone lying on the boundary of the village and Basti.
2730	Do. do.	In the well.
2731	Udaipur ...	Stone brought from Nagarī (now in the Victoria Hall).
2732	Ajmer ...	On a stone in Rājputānā Museum.
2733	Do. ...	Another stone in Rājputānā Museum.
2734	Do. ...	Third stone in Rājputānā Museum.
2735	Do. ...	Fragment of an inscription discovered in excavations at Adhāi-din-kā-jhūmpā.
2736	Do. ...	On outer side of southern wall near the south-east corner of Adhāi-din-kā-jhūmpā.

APPENDIX E.

Annual Expenditure of Survey.

			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Salaries—								
Superintendent	...	...	7,062	14	5			
Assistant Superintendent	...	...	4,480	10	4			
Establishment	...	...	5,307	4	8			
			Total	...		16,850	13	5
Travelling Allowances—								
Superintendent	...	...	2,133	4	0			
Assistant Superintendent	...	...	3,716	7	0			
Establishment	...	...	3,046	2	3			
			Total	...		8,895	13	3
Supplies and Services—								
Excavations	...	...	2,405	15	0			
Photography and Photo material	...	...	861	15	0			
Purchase of, and repairs, to tents	...	...	648	14	9			
Purchase of instruments	...	...	173	0	7			
			Total	...		4,089	13	4
Contingencies—								
Stationery	...	...	34	1	0			
Books	...	...	371	6	0			
Liveries	...	...	46	0	0			
Rents, Rates and Taxes	...	...	111	12	0			
Postage and Telegram Charges	...	...	265	3	0			
Conveyance of kit, etc.	...	...	1,520	5	6			
Purchase of, and repairs to, furniture	...	...	102	15	6			
Pay of Menials	...	...	11	8	0			
Miscellaneous	...	...	272	14	0			
			Total	...		2,736	1	0
			Grand Total	...		32,572	9	0

APPENDIX F.

ANTIQUITIES ACQUIRED BY DIFFERENT MUSEUMS.

Prince of Wales Museum of Western India, 1915-16.

I.—List of antiquities with the Secretary to the Board of Trustees.

1. An old gun in Fort Visâpur in the Mâval Taluka of the Poona District is to be moved to the Museum. This gun, which bears the initials "E.R." is mentioned in Campbell's Gazetteer and is of historical interest, as it appears to be of the Elizabethan era.
2. A document announcing the transfer of the sovereignty of the Peshwa's dominions to the East India Company will be deposited in the Museum when it is ready for it.
3. A large collection of antiquities purchased from Mr. Purshotum Mavji for Rs. 1,42,500, consisting of old Indian pictures, maps, cloths (silk, etc.) of various kinds, arms and coins.
4. A carved stone taken from over the Turkish Custom House at Busrah bearing the Turkish arms and an inscription in low relief. Though of modern origin, it has been accepted as a war trophy.
5. An interesting old portrait from the Residency office at Baroda. It was sent by Colonel Malet to the Resident at Baroda to be presented to Nawâb Amîn-ud-dîn Khân, the grandson of Nûr-ud-dîn Khân a nobleman of the Court of Delhi, and a friend of Colonel Malet.

II.—List of antiquities with the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey.

(a) COINS PURCHASED FROM MR. N. M. BILIMORIA OF BHUJ.

- (1) *Æ*; *circ*: Andragoras (about 320 B.C.); *unique*.
Obv: Bust of Alexander.
Rev: Horseman r.; Legend: ANAP IATOPAZ
- (2) *AR*; *circ*: Tetradrachm; Ptolemy I (of Egypt); (4th coinage), Mint Alexandria (?) (about 290 B.C.).
Obv: Head of Ptolemy I.
Rev: Eagle l. standing on thunderbolt. To l. A and P Legend: BASIAEQZ ITTOAEMAIQY.
- (3) *Æ*; *circ*: Ptolemy VIII (Euergetes II); locality Egypt (about 130 B.C.).
Obv: Head of Cleopatra I as Isis, with long curls.
Rev: Eagle l. on thunderbolt, with open wings. Legend as in No. 2.
- (4) *AR*; *circ*: drachm; Mithradates II (of Parthia) (about 90 B.C.).
Obv: Bust of king l. with long beard, wearing helmet with star device.
Rev: Arsaces r. with bow, seated on throne. Legend as usual.
- (5) *circ*: Late Achæmenian period (?); *unique*.
Obv: Male figure l. seated on throne, holding sceptre in hand and pitcher (?) in l. Pahlavi legend; circular border.
Rev: Lion to l. pouncing upon an antelope running l. Pahlavi legend above.
- (6) *circ*: Perso-Parthian (about 3rd century A.D.).
Obv: Bust of king bearded, wearing helmet with crescent device.
Rev: Standing figure l. spear in hand, worshipping at altar. Pahlavi legend.
- (7) *circ*: Perso-Parthian; *similar*.
Obv: & Rev: Bust of bearded king and Pahlavi legend.
- (8) *circ*: Western Kshatrapa Nahapâna, re-struck by Andhra Gautamîputra (about 130 A.D.).
Obv: Bust of king to r. diad; corrupt Gr. legend.
Rev: Thunderbolt, etc. Legend as usual.
- (9) Spalapatideva: (king of Ohind) (about 900 A.D.).
Obv: Horseman.
Rev: Bull.
- (10) Venetian ducat (afterwards used as a Putali).
Obv: Fig. of Saviour in Byzantine style. Latin legend.
Rev: The Doge kneeling to receive the banner from St. Mark. Latin legend.
- (11) Taimûr Shâh; (Durâni) Mint Herat; date about 1192 A.H. (= 1778 A.D.); *rare*.

Obv :

جرج می آرد
شتر
طل ار خورشید و ماه
بر چهر جیش مکرم تیمور شاه

rev: Within double circle, with dots between—

مانوس پرات
میمنت
خلوس
صوب

- (12) Muhammad Shāh; Emperor (of Delhi); Mint Shāhjahānābād (Delhi); date A. H. 1148 = 11 (= 1728-9 A. D.)

Obv :

و محمود شاه بادشاه غازی
صاحب قران لانی
مک مهارال

Rev:

دار لعل شاه بن اباد
قبر مانوس
خلوس میمنت
۱۱

- (13) Muhammad Shāh; Emperor (of Delhi); Mint Shāhjahānābād (Delhi); date (A. H.) 1153 = 18 (= 1735-36 A. D.)

Obv: & Rev: Similar.

- (14) Muhammad Akbar II (of Delhi); Mint Jaipur; date 21 (Regnal).

Obv: Do. as above but محمد اکبر instead of محمد.

Rev: To r. branch of tree (Jaipur mint mark)—

مانوس
میمنت
۲۱

شتر خلوس

(The last three coins are on loan from the Director-General of Archaeology in India)—

(b) LIST OF COINS SELECTED FROM THE SARVANIA BOARD.

No.	Name of king.	Father's name.	K. or M. K.	Date.	Remarks.
1	Rudrasimha I	Rudradāman I	M.K.	105	An intermediate date, though new.
2	Rudrasena I	Rudrasimha I	"	142	Re-struck.
3	Samghadāman	Do.	"	143	The only one coin of this king in this board (not read by Patañi Gauri Shankar Ojha).
4	Dāmasena	Do.	"	150	All coins of this date were formerly doubtful.
5	Dāmajadaśri II	Rudrasena II	K.	155	One of the only two coins of this K. in this board.
6	Vīradāman	Dāmasena	"	158	Intermediate dates, though new. Prof. Rapson doubted whether there were any coins of these dates.
7	Do.	Do.	"	159	

No.	Name of king.	Father's name.	K. or M. K.	Date.	Remarks.
8	Yaśodāman I	... Dāmasena	... M.K.	160	<i>A new date.</i>
9	Vijayasena	... Do.	... K.	160	In good preservation.
10	Do.	... Do.	... M.K.	161	<i>A new date.</i> Coin in good preservation.
11	Do.	... Do.	... "	168	The form of "8" is peculiar.
12	Dāmajadaśrī III	... Do.	... "	177	<i>A new date.</i>
13	Rudrasena II	... Viradāman	... "	178	} Intermediate dates, though <i>new</i> .
14	Do.	... Do.	... "	179	
15	Do.	... Do.	... "	185	
16	Do.	... Do.	... "	197	} These coins extend the latter end of the king's reign.
17	Do.	... Do.	... "	198 or 9	
18	Do.	... Do.	... "	No date.	
19	Viśvasimha	... Rudrasena II	... K.	197	} <i>New dates.</i>
20	Do.	... Do.	... "	198	
21	Do.	... Do.	... M.K.	200	
22	Bhartṛidāman	... Do.	... K.	200	
23-29	Do.	... Do.	... M.K.	204-210	
30	Do.	... Do.	... "	216	An intermediate date, though <i>new</i> and important.
31	Viśvasena	... Bhartṛidāman	... K.	20[6]	If this coin is correctly read, it takes back the commencement of the reign of this king by nine years.
32	Do.	... Do.	... "	} 215	} Two specimens selected, for the sake of the forms "5".
33	Do.	... Do.	... "		
34	Do.	... Do.	... "	220	An intermediate date, though <i>new</i> .
35	Do.	... Do.	... "	222	Two crosses punched on obv. in circular incuse.
36	Do.	... Do.	... "	2[2]7	If this coin is correctly read like this, it would be the only instance of two Kshatrapas reigning together.
37	Rudrasimha II	... Jivadāman	... "	226	<i>New date.</i>
38	Do.	... Do.	... "	227	} These coins are rather rare.
39	Do.	... Do.	... "	228	
40	Do.	... Do.	... "	22x	Has got "=" after the legend.
41-45	Do.	... Do.	... "	234-238	The last dates for this king were never clearly read.
46	Yaśodāman II	... Rudrasimha II	... "	238	<i>A new initial date.</i>
47	Do.	... Do.	... "	240	The forms of the numerals are uncommon.
48	Do.	... Do.	... "	247	<i>A new and important intermediate date.</i>
49	Rudrasena III	... Rudradāman II	... "	273	As a specimen only. The latest readable date in this hoard.
50	Īśvaradatta	... ..	M.K.	...	Dated "in the first year" of his reign.

The Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay, has favoured me with a copy of the Annual Report of the Society for 1915, in which it is stated that "the number of coins added to the Coin Cabinet during the year was 113. Of these, 4 were gold, 61 silver and 48 copper and bullion. Of the total, 3 were presented by the Nagod Darbār; 75 by the United Provinces Government; 4 by the Director

of Agriculture and Industries, Central Provinces; 8 by the Assam Government; 4 by Mr. Abdul Fattah, Karāchi; 1 by the Kashmir Darbār; 4 by the Madras Government; 10 by the Punjab Government; 2 by the Bengal Government and 2 by the Bombay Government. The specifications of the coins are not given here except in the case of the following, as there is none among them which is not in the list published under Poona Museum:—

Coins of Timur Dynasty (Silver).

1 Abdullā	...	...	...	Mint Heerat.
1 Ulugh Beg	...	...	...	" dated 852.
1 Shāh Rukh	...	...	...	" " 828.
1 Defaced	...	...	...	"

Specimens of Gandhāra sculptures were re-identified by the aid of a list sent to the Museum some years back by Dr. J. Burgess Victoria and Albert Museum, Bombay, which was found among the old records. Certain discrepancies in the labels attached to the exhibits were noticed, and have been duly corrected.

A small stone pot containing a few specimens of copper coins struck by the Portuguese, was found when excavations were being carried out near Chaupaty. It was sent to the Museum by the Commissioner and has been added to the collection.

A stone tablet containing an inscription in English, formerly affixed to the wall of the Cawasji Patel Tank in Bombay, was removed to the Museum on the tank being filled in by the Municipality. Twenty-seven photographic views of Bombay taken mostly between the years 1880 and 1887 were purchased. These contain records of a considerable topographic interest.

The following 15 photographs of old buildings and places of interest in the city were taken by the 2nd Museum Assistant. The Nakoda tank, old Headquarters of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, Pydowni, Old Municipal Office, Roman Catholic Cathedral at Bhuleshwar, Mapla House, Temple of Bhuleshwar, Jumma Masjid, Mahim Durga, Hindu Burning Grounds at Walkeshwar and Queen's Road, Muhammadan and Christian Burial Grounds at Queen's Road, the Old Secretariat and the Mazagaon Castle.

A photographic enlargement of an engraved portrait of Queen Catharine of Braganza, wife of King Charles II of England, was made by the 2nd Museum Assistant and photographs of paintings of several of the former Governors of Bombay have been secured.

A catalogue, containing a brief history of the different exhibits in the room, has been partially prepared.

The following is the list of acquisitions made by the Archaeological Museum, Poona, during the year 1915-16, consisting of 188 coins detailed as under:—

124 coins presented by the United Provinces Government.

- 1 Copper coin of Allā-ud-dīn Muhammad II, Sultan of Delhi, Mint Delhi.
- 4 Copper coins of Firoz III, Sultan of Delhi; Mint Delhi, dated 762, 767, 770 and 778.
- 1 Billon coin of Bahlol Lodi, Sultan of Delhi, dated 893.
- 24 Billon coins of Sikandar Lodi, Sultan of Delhi, of which 1 is of 895, 3 of 896, 2 of 898, 1 each of 899, 900 and 901, 2 each of 902, 903, and 1 each of 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913 and 920.
- 1 Silver and 2 copper coins of Akbar, Emperor; Mint Ahmedābād, dated 995, 993 and 997 respectively.
- 8 Silver coins of Muhammad Shāh, Emperor, Mint Shāhjahānābād, dated 1136-6, 115x-21, 115x-22, 115x-23, 115x-24, 1155-25, 115x-26, 115x-27.
- 3 Silver coins of Ahmad Shāh, Emperor; Mint Shāhjahānābād, dated 1162-2, 1165-5, 1166-6.
- 1 Silver coin of 'Ālamgīr II, Emperor; Mint Shāhjahānābād, dated 1167-ahd.

- 6 Silver coins of Shāh 'Ālam II, Emperor; Mint Benares, dated 1203, 1208, 1209, 1212, 1229, 1234, all with the regnal date 26 (!).
- 1 Silver and 1 copper coin of Ghāzī-ud-dīn Haidar, Nawāb of Oudh, in the name of Shāh 'Ālam II, dated 1234-26.
- 9 Silver coins of Ghāzī-ud-dīn Haidar, Mint Lucknow, of which 1 each is of 1234, 1236, 1237, 1238, 3 of 1239, and 1 each of 1241, 1242.
- 5 Copper coins of Ghāzī-ud-dīn Haidar, Mint Lucknow, dated 1234, 1235, 1236, 1237 and 1238.
- 3 Silver coins of Nāsir-ud-dīn, Nawāb of Oudh; Mint Lucknow, dated 1243, 1244 and 1248.
- 9 Copper coins of Nāsir-ud-dīn; Mint Lucknow, of which 1 each is 1243, 1244, 1245, 2 of 1246, and 1 each of 1247, 1248, 1249 and 1250.
- 14 Silver coins of Muhammad 'Alī Shāh, Nawāb of Oudh; Mint Lucknow, of which 1 each is of 1251, 1252, 2 of 1253, 3 each of 1254 and 1255, and 2 each of 1256 and 1257.
- 11 Silver coins of Amjad 'Alī Shāh, Nawāb of Oudh; Mint Lucknow, of which 2 each are of 1258, 1259, 1260, 1261 and 1262, and 1 of 1263.
- 18 Silver coins of Wājīd 'Alī Shāh, Nawāb of Oudh; Mint Lucknow, of which 1 is of 1263, 2 each of 1264, 1265, 1266, 1267, 1 of 1268, and 2 each of 1269, 1270, 1271 and 1272.
- 2 Silver Mahomedan coins.

15 Coins presented by the Nāgod Darbār.

- 5 Copper coins of Bhojadeva I of Kanauja (Ādivaraha).
- 5 Copper coins of Muhammad bin Sām, Sultan of Delhi.
- 5 Copper coins of Shams-ud-dīn Altamash, Sultan of Delhi.

11 Coins presented by the Punjab Government.

- 11 Copper coins of Rudradāsa, Śivadāsa, etc., of the Audumbara tribe.

18 Coins presented by the Assam Government.

- 1 Silver coin of Ghiyās Shāh, Sultan of Bengal; Mint Lakhanavti.
- 7 Silver coins of Fakhr-ud-dīn Mubārak of Bengal; Mint Sunārgaon, dated 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748 and 749.
- 6 Silver coins of Shams-ud-dīn 'Iliyās Shāh of Bengal; Mint Fīrozābād, dated 748, 750, 751, 754, 755, and 1 without date.
- 3 Silver coins of Shams-ud-dīn 'Iliyās; Mint Sunārgaon, dated 754, 755 and 756.
- 1 Silver coin of Shams-ud-dīn 'Iliyās, without mint or date.

9 Coins presented by the Madras Government.

- 2 Gold coins probably of the Gaṅga dynasty of Kaliṅganagara.
- 2 Gold Gaṅga fanams.
- 5 Silver French Rupees of Shāh 'Ālam II; Mint Arcot, dated in the 13, 24, 25, 27 and 30th regnal years.

5 Coins presented by the Central Provinces Government.

- 2 Gold coins known as Padmaṭaṅkas.
- 3 Silver coins of Shāh 'Ālam II, Emperor; Mint Ravishnagar (Sāgar).

3 Coins presented by the Rewah Darbār.

- 3 Base gold coins of Madanavarman of the Chandella dynasty.

2 Coins presented by the Baroda Darbār.

- 2 Silver Bharuchi coins.

1 Coin presented by the Bombay Government.

- 1 Silver coin of Aurangzeb, Emperor of Delhi.

The following are the additions made to the Bijapur Museum :—

Name of articles.	No. of articles.	Remarks.
China jars	2	Purchased from Jāgirdār of Dargā near Bijapur.
Guns barrel	2	Do. do.
Armours	2	Do. do.
Elephant goad	1	Do. do.
Mace	1	Do. do.
Sword	1	Do. do.
Arrow	1	Do. do.
China parrot	1	Do. do.
China figure	1	Do. do.
History of Bijapur in Hindustāni by Bashir-ud-din Ahmed, Tālukdār of Raichur.	1	Presented by J. K. N. Kabraji, Esquire.
Old pictures	5	Presented by the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of Western Circle, with the permission of the Director-General of Archaeology in India.
Stone chain	1	Presented by Narsu Melgiri, Maistry, Public Works Department.
Lime plastered earthen pot	1	Do. do.
Copper ball	1	Purchased from Yaktyar Sahib Bangi.
Earthen jar	1	Do. Vajoddin Sahib valad Shaik Sahib Bangi.
Silver tray (weight about 50 tolas) ...	1	Do. Mangalvedhekar of Bāgalkot.
Silver part of buckle from Guledgudd (gross weight 18 tolas).	1	Presented by F. J. Varley, Esquire, District Judge.
Pictures, one of Chand Bibi and one of Rambhāvatī.	2	
Copper coins	24	

The Curator of the Watson Museum of Antiquities, Rajkot, reports that the following antiquities were added to the Archaeological section of the Museum during 1915-16 :—

Rajkot.

Sculptures.

- 1 broken idol of Vishnu (Seshashāyin).

Manuscripts.

- 1 Laghu-Saṁgrahaṇī, pages 1 to 33.
2 Śrāddha-dina-kṛitya by Jain Āchārya Devendra Sūri, pages 1 to 7 complete.

Coins.

- 3 Copper coins of Soter Megas.
3 Copper coins of Kshaharāta Bhūmaka.
1 Copper coin of Jayadāman son of Chashtana.
1 Silver coin of Rudrasimha II, son of Svāmi Jayadāman.
1 Silver coin of Yaśodāman son, of Rudrasimha, dated 242.
4 Silver coins of Rudrasena III, son of Svāmi Rudradāman, dated 292, 29x, 284 (?) and 299.
1 Copper coin of Skandagupta.
1 Gold coin of the Roman Emperor Antonius Augustus Pius.
2 Silver Gadhiya coins (1 ordinary and 1 flat).
2 Copper Kārshāpaṇas.
1 Copper coin of Malayavarmadeva.
9 Copper coins of the Delhi Sultans (1 each of Mubammad-bin-Sām, Tāj-ud-din Yalduz and Altamash, 3 of Allā-ud-din Muhammad II, one dated 724 of Ghīās-ud-din Taghlaq, and 2 of Fīroz III.
1 Gold Mohar of Aurangzeb; Mint Shāhjahanābād, dated 1080-12.
3 Silver coins of Aurangzeb, Mint Itāwāh, dated 1112-16, 1116-48 and 1117-49.

- 1 Gold Mohar of Muhammad Shāh; Mint Shāhjahanābād, dated 1135-5.
- 4 Silver coins of Muhammad Shāh; Mint Delhi, dated 1155-26, 1156-26 and 1158-28 A. H.; and one without date.
- 4 Silver coins of Shāh 'Alum II; Mint Benares, dated 1213, 1214, 1215, 1216, with regnal year 17 (!).
- 11 Silver and 24 copper modern coins of the following Native States:—Bhopal, Bundi, Chhota Udaipur, Dhar, Indore, Jaipur, Jaora, Jhalawar, Kotah, Nepal, Tonk, Topshahi, Ujjain.

In his letter the Curator of the Baroda Museum reported that the coins of the following Muhammadan rulers were added during the year to the coin cabinet of that Museum:—

Baroda Museum.
Akbar; Qutub-ud-dīn Mubārak Shāh I; Alā-ud-dīn Muhammad Shāh II; Ghiyās-ud-dīn Tughlaq I; Firoz Shāh Tughlaq; Sikandar Shāh II Lodi; Sher Shāh; Islām Shāh; Muhammad Adil Shāh; Ahmad I; Muhammad II; Mahmūd I; Muzaffar II; Bahādur Shāh; Ahmad III; Muzaffar III; Mahmūd III.

The Superintendent of the Rājputānā Museum, Ajmer, favoured me with the following report upon the new acquisitions for his Museum during the year 1915-16:—

Inscribed stones and copper-plate grants.

- I.—Partābgarh inscription of the time of Pratihāra king Mahendrapāla II of Mahodaya, dated Sam. 1003 (A. D. 946).
- II.—Nagarī inscription (discovered by Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar, M.A.), dated Sam. 481 (A. D. 424).
- III.—A copper-plate grant of Mahārājakula Virasimhadeva of Vāgaḍ, dated Sam. 1343 (A. D. 1287)—2 plates.
- IV.—A small piece of the first (missing) slab of Harakeli Nāṭaka (found at Aṛhāi Din-kā-Jhumprā, Ajmer).

Images and Sculptures.

- I.—An image of the boar incarnation of Viṣṇu (found at Arthūnā in the Bānswārā State).
- II.—A standing image of Kālī (made of copper) with four arms (found at Pushkar).
- III.—A copper image of Kālī (with four arms) dancing on the body of a demon (found at Pushkar).
- IV.—A sculpture representing a female (sleeping) with a child by her side. Probably it represents Devakī and Kṛishṇa (found at Arthūnā).
- V.—A part of a sculpture representing figures of Kālī, Prabhāta, Prātar, Madhyāhna, Aparāhṇa and Saṁdhyā; as well as those of Magha, Pūrvaphālguna, Uttara-phālguna, Hasta Chitra, Svāti and Viśākha asterisms (found at Aṛhāi Din-kā-Jhumprā, Ajmer).

Coins.

- 4 Gold coins—all Fanums (of the Gaṅga dynasty).
- 86 Silver coins—belonging to the undermentioned dynasties:—
Chandella (Madanavarmadeva)
Sāmantadeva.
Mughal Emperors of Delhi.
Sultans of Gujarāt, and
Nawābs of Oudh.
- 62 Copper coins—belonging to the undermentioned dynasties:—
Audumbara (Rudrasena).
/ Pratihāra (Ādivarāha).
Pathān Sultans of Delhi.
Mughal Emperors of Delhi.
Nawābs of Oudh.

Facsimiles of Inscriptions.

- I.—An inscription of the time of the Guhila prince Vijayasimha of Mewār, dated Sam. 1173 (A. D. 1116), found at Pāldī near Bedlā, in the Udaipur State.*
- II.—An inscription of the time of Mahārāja Sūrapāladeva, found at Thākardā in the Dungarpur State. It is dated the 1st day of the bright half of Bhādrapada, Sam. 1212 (A. D. 1115), and mentions the following princes:—
Prithvipāladeva, *alias* Bhartripatta,
his son Mahārāja Tribhuvanapāladeva,
his son Mahārāja Vijayapāla, and
his son Mahārāja Sūrapāladeva.

Then it states that during the reign of the last mentioned prince, Mahārājaputra Ananṅapāladeva granted land tilled by one plough (in a day) to (the temple of) the god Siddheśvara.

III.—An inscription of the time of Rāwal Pratāpasimha of Dungarpur State. It is dated Sam. 1461 (A. D. 1404) and records the construction of a Jain temple by Prahlāda, the minister of Rāwal Pratāpasimha.

IV.—An inscription of the time of Rāwal Somadāsa of Dungarpur, found at Bīlia, in the Dungarpur State. It is dated Sam. 1505 (A. D. 1448) and records the construction of a well by Surtānadevi, a queen of Rāwal Somadāsa.

APPENDIX G.

Treasure Trove.

Regarding the old coins acquired by the Government of Bombay under Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, and forwarded for examination and distribution to the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, the Honorary Secretary of that Institution has favoured me with a printed copy of the Society's Annual Report for 1915, from which the following information is taken:—"There were 794 coins under examination at the close of the last year, besides 5 from the Collector of Kaira received in 1913; and 1,467 were received during the year under report. The latter included 40 copper from the Māmlatdār of Chālisgaon, 126 silver from the Māmlatdār of Badāmi, 25 silver from the Māmlatdār of Shirūr, 659 silver from the Collector of Kaira, 51 silver from the Māmlatdār of Kalyān, 177 gold from the Collector of East Khāndesh, 14 gold from the Collector of West Khāndesh, 6 gold from the Collector of Satara, 246 copper from the Bombay Government, 30 silver from the Divisional Magistrate, Ahmedābad, and 93 silver from the Māmlatdār, Karmala. Of these, 40 copper from the Māmlatdār of Chālisgaon, 126 silver from the Māmlatdār of Badāmi, 51 silver from the Māmlatdār of Kalyān, 246 copper from the Government of Bombay and 93 silver from the Māmlatdār of Karmala were returned, being of no numismatic importance. Eight hundred and twenty-three were examined and reported to Government and disposed of. The coins were examined for the Society by Mr. Framji J. Thanawala and Prof. S. R. Bhandarkar. Six hundred and fifty-nine from the Collector of Kaira, 177 from the Collector of East Khāndesh, 15 from the Collector of West Khāndesh, 65 from the Collector of Satara and 30 from the Divisional Magistrate, Ahmedābad, have yet to be disposed of.

Of the 590 coins from Akola reported to Government, the Māmlatdār returned 516 for disposal. These with the other 233 were disposed of in the following way:—

	Silver.			
Prince of Wales Museum	42
Indian Museum, Calcutta	17
Government Museum, Madras...	6
Provincial Museum, Lucknow	5
Lahore Museum	4
Nagpur Museum	4
Public Library, Shillong	4
Archæological Survey, Poona	3
Peshawar Museum	3
Quetta Museum	3
Ajmer Museum	3
Rangoon Museum	3
Dacca Museum	2
Asiatic Society, Bengal	2
Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society	2
British Museum, London	2
Fitz-William Museum, Cambridge	2
To Mint for sale and disposal	642

The Collector of Ahmednagar informs me that "a treasure consisting of 85 silver coins called Chāndvādi Rupees was found on the 19th of July 1915 hidden in the wall of the house of one Dhondi valad Gyanu Gilbile at Palsi, taluka Parner. The coins are valued at Rs. 51-14-0 approximately."

The Resident of Baroda informs me that "a treasure consisting of 1,152 Bharuchi coins was found at Ghela, taluka Kamrej in the Naosari Division of the Baroda State."

Mr. C. W. M. Hudson, I. C. S., Political Agent, Rewa Kanthā, informs me that old coins, 262 in number, were said to have been found in the village of Dhanpuri in the Jambughoda State of his Agency on 19th January 1914 by some labourers working on the Shivrājpur-Jambughoda road. As no claim over the find has been established all the coins have been confiscated to the State. Seven specimen coins were forwarded to me for examination. He also stated in it that on receipt of my report thereon he would send me the other coins for distribution among the recognized institutions and Darbārs, if necessary.

On receipt of my report on those 7 coins forwarded to him, he forwarded to me 234 coins for distribution.

Below is given the statement of the distribution of the coins, the surplus balance of 41 coins having been returned to the Political Agent, Rewa Kanthā.

Name of Museum.	Coins.		Total No.
	Mahmūd.	Muzaffar.	
Indian Museum	25	2	27
Madras Museum	10	6	22
Provincial Museum, Lucknow	7	9	16
Victoria Museum, Lahore	3	5	8
Nāgpur Museum	5	12	17
Shillong Museum	8	5	13
Peshāwar Museum	2	7	9
Quetta Museum	7	6	13
Ajmer Museum	6	4	10
Rangoon Museum	6	4	10
Dacca Museum	4	4	8
Royal Asiatic Society, Bengal	...	3	3
Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay	...	4	4
Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay	23	17	40
Total	112	88	200
Balance	17	24	41

APPENDIX H.

(a) Protected Monuments.

1. The undermentioned monuments in the Dharwar District have been declared protected by Government Resolution No. 4815, General Department, dated the 16th June 1915:—

1	Hubli	...	Adargunchi	Large Jain Image	...	III
1a	Do.	...	Do.	Inscription	...	I (b)
2	Gadag	...	Betgeri	Virakkal on land of the Hatagara Mallāraya; also inscribed memorial stones in a walled enclosure in the village. (The collection of stones 15 in number and enclosed by a mud wall locally known as Mallā-rayāṅkaṭṭi.)	...	I (b)

2. The undermentioned monument in the **Ahmedabad District** has been declared protected by Government Resolution No. 6416, General Department, dated the 17th August 1915 :—

1	Dholkā ...	Dholkā ...	Khān Tank with its sluice ...	II (a)
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3. The undermentioned monument in the **Nasik District** has been declared protected by Government Resolution No. 7409, General Department, dated the 25th September 1915 :—

1	Yeolā ...	Deoṭhān ...	Hindu temple ...	I (b)
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4. The undermentioned monument in the **Panch Mahals District** has been declared protected by Government Resolution No. 7412, General Department, dated the 25th September 1915 :—

1	Godhrā ...	Kankanpur	The temple of Mahādeva ...	II (a)
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5. The undermentioned monuments in the **Ahmedabad District** have been declared protected by Government Resolution No. 7669, General Department, dated the 4th October 1915 :—

1	North Das-kroī.	Dariāpur. Kāzīpur.	Miyan Khān Chisti's Masjid ...	II (b)
2	Do. ...	Rājpur. Hirpur.	Ibrāhīm Sayyid's Masjid ...	II (b)
3	South Das-kroī.	Isanpur ...	Jeṭhābhāi's step-well ...	II (b)
4	Dholkā ...	Dholkā ...	Mālav Tank ...	II (b)
5	Do. ...	Do. ...	The ruined building near the Tankā Masjid.	II (b)

6. The undermentioned monument in the **Thana District** has been declared protected by Government Order No. 1430, General Department, dated the 25th February 1916 :—

1	Salsette ...	Bandrā ...	Fort ...	II (b)
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7. The undermentioned monument in the **Panch Mahals District** has been declared protected by Government Order No. 1637, General Department, dated the 6th March 1916 :—

1	Hālol ...	Chāmpānir...	Two brick <i>mīnārs</i> situated in the jungle about half a mile south of Kevḍā masjid.	II (a)
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8. The undermentioned monuments in the **Poona District** have been declared protected by Government Order No. 1639, General Department, dated the 6th March 1916 :—

1	Haveli ...	Simhagaḍ ...	The tomb of Rājārām Mahārāj ...	II (b)
2	Do. ...	Do. ...	The tomb of Tānāji Mālusare ...	II (a)
3	Do. ...	Fulgaon ...	The Peshvā's bathing <i>ghāṭ</i> ...	III

9. The undermentioned monument in the **Bijapur District** has been declared protected by Government Order No. 2622, General Department, dated the 12th April 1916 :—

1	Bijāpur ...	Bijāpur ...	Hyder (Upli) Burj ...	II (a)
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(b) Agreements.

In his letter No. P.W.D.-41, dated the 17th March 1915, the Collector of **Belgaum** reports having executed agreements in the case of the monuments listed below and his action has been approved of by Government as per Government Resolution No. 3391, General Department, dated the 24th April 1915 :—

(1) Kadamba inscription dated *Śaka* 1082 in the temple of Kalameśvara at Golihalli in the Khānāpur tāluka.

(2) Kadamba inscription dated *Kaliyuga* 4270 and 4283 in the temple of Basava at Golihalli in the Khānāpur tāluka.

(3) Two Kadamba inscriptions dated *Kaliyuga* 4270 and 4272 in the temple of Varāha-Narasimha at Halsi in the Khānāpur tāluka.

* The Collector of **Dharwar** in his letter No. 2624, dated the 24th April 1915 reported his having executed agreements in the case of the monuments mentioned below and his action has been approved of by Government as per Government Resolution No. 8198, General Department, dated the 22nd October 1915 :—

(1) The temple of Chandramaulīśvara at Unkal, tāluka Hubli.

(2) The temples of Banaśamkarī Devī and Śankaralinga at Amargol, tāluka Hubli.

(3) The temple of Basavana at Tambur, tāluka Kalghatgi.

(4) The temple of Someśvara at Haralhalli, tāluka Karajgi.

(5) The temple of Galgeśvara at Galagnāth, tāluka Karajgi.

(6) The temple of Siddheśvara at Haveri, tāluka Hangal.

(7) The temple of Tātakesvara at Hangal, tāluka Hangal.

(8) The temple of Kalameśvara and Rāmeśvara at Balambid, tāluka Hangal.

(9) The temple of Sarveśvara at Naregal, tāluka Hangal.

(10) The temple of Kadameśvara at Rattihailli, tāluka Kod.

(11) The temples of Sarasvatī and Someśvara at Gadag in the same tāluka.

(12) The temples of Kāśīviśveśvara, Nameśvara, Nāganātha near Jain temple, Mānikeśvara near Maskinbhāvi, Kumbhārgiri Īśvara, the Jain temple and the Maskinbhavi, at Lakkundi, tāluka Gadag.

(13) The temple of Śrī Amritesvāra at Annigeri, tāluka Navalgund.

(14) The temple of Mukteśvara at Chaudadāmpur, tāluka Rānebennur.

In his letter No. P.W.D.-41, dated the 8th September 1915, the Collector of **Belgaum** reports his having entered into agreements in the case of the monuments mentioned below and his action has been approved of by Government as per Government Order No. 328, General Department, dated 13th January 1916 :—

(1) Group of temples on each side of the Gokāk falls at Konnūr, tāluka Gokāk.

(2) Inscription on a carved stone in a ruined temple on the outskirts of the village Konnūr, tāluka Gokāk.

(3) A ruined temple (of perhaps the 11th century) at Konnūr, tāluka Gokāk.

(4) Fragment of a Western Chālukyan inscription of *Śaka* 992 in the temple of Virabhadradeva at Belvādi, tāluka Sampgāon.

(5) Inscription dated *Śaka* 1141 of the time of the Raṭṭa chieftain Kārtavīrya IV in the old temple of Basava at Nesargi, tāluka Sampgāon.

(6) Small old temple known as Bastiguḍi with four Kadamba inscriptions, two of which are dated *Kaliyuga* 4275 at Degāon, tāluka Sampgāon.

(7) Kadamba inscription dated *Kaliyuga* 4289 in the temple of Basava at Kittūr, tāluka Sampgāon.

(8) Kadamba inscription dated *Kaliyuga* 4282 lying in the village of Bailūr, tāluka Sampgāon.

(9) Two inscriptions of Raṭṭa chieftains, one of which is dated *Śaka* 1086 in the old temple of Śiva at Bail-Hongal, tāluka Sampgāon.

(10) Western-Chālukyan inscription of the time of Someśvaradeva II dated *Śaka* 997 in the temple of Śaṅkaradeva at Kadroli, tāluka Sampgāon.

(11) Raṭṭa tablet dated *Śaka* 1130 and 1178 in the temple of Brahmadeva at Hannikeri, tāluka Sampgāon.

(12) Jain temple of Mukteśvara at Wakkund, tāluka Sampgāon.

(13) Two inscriptions dated respectively *Śaka* 797 and 902 in the old Jain temple at Saundatti, tāluka Parasgaḍ.

(14) Inscription against the wall of the temple of Panchalingadeva of the Yādava king Singhana of Devagiri dated *Śaka* 1145 at Manoli, tāluka Parasgaḍ.

(15) Inscription in the temple of Udachava of Kandhara or Kṛishṇa dated *Saka* 1174 in the fort at Manoli, tāluka Parasgaḍ.

(16) Raṭṭa inscription at the waterfall near the temple of Someśvara dated *Saka* 902 at Sogal, tāluka Parasgaḍ.

(17) Vijayanagara inscription of Kṛishṇarāya dated *Saka* 1436 in the temple of Yallammā, 2 milēs from the village Ugargol, tāluka Parasgaḍ.

(18) Fragment of Raṭṭa tablet dated *Saka* 1168 in the temple of Nārāyaṇadeva at Badli, tāluka Parasgaḍ.

(19) An old and typical Jain temple in the jungle with fine carving at Nandgaḍ tāluka Khānāpur.

In his letter No. 5370, dated the 21st September 1915, the Collector of Kanara reports having executed agreements in the case of the monuments listed below and his action has been approved of by Government as per Government Order No. 329, General Department, dated the 13th January 1916:—

- (1) Inscription in the temple of Madhukeśvara at Banwāsi, tāluka Sirsi.
- (2) Inscription in the temple of Mārkaṇḍeśvara at Baiḷūr, tāluka Honawar.
- (3) Ketpai Nārāyaṇa Devasthān, Sāntappā Nāyak Tirumala Devasthān, Narsimha Devasthān, Joshi Śankara Nārāyaṇa Devasthān, Raghunātha Devasthān, Pārśvanātheśvara Basti and Sānteśvara Basti at Bhatkal in the same Peṭā.
- (4) Chandranāth Dev Basti at Hadvalli, Peṭā Bhatkal.

(c) List of monuments of sub-class (b) regarding which agreements have yet to be taken.

Serial No.	Place where the monument is situated.		Name or description of the monument.	Class of the monument.
	Tāluka.	Town or village.		
<i>Poonā District.</i>				
1	Junnar	Junnar	Small Dargā near Habshī Gumbaz.	II (b)
2	Haveli	Simhagaḍ	Tomb of Rājārām Mahārāj	"
3	Do.	Poonā Cantonment.	A ruined building reputed to have been the residence of the <i>Kotwāl</i> of the last Peshvā.	"
<i>Ahmednagar District.</i>				
4	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	The tomb of Nizām Ahmad Shāh.	"
5	Shrīgondā	Pedgām	The temple of Lakshmi-Nārāyaṇ	I (b)
6	Do.	Māṇḍavagaṇ	The temple of Devī	II (b)
<i>East Khāndesh District.</i>				
7	Eraṇḍol	Eraṇḍol	Pāṇḍavas' Vāḍā	"
8	Pāchorā	Saṅgameśvara	Mahādeva temple	"
9	Chāḷisgām	Vāghḷī	Three inscription slabs in the temple of Kṛishṇa.	I (b)
<i>Nāsik District.</i>				
10	Yeolā	Devthān	Hindu temple	"
<i>Ahmedābād District.</i>				
11	Daskroi	Ahmedābād city and suburbs.	Rānī Rūpavati's mosque in Mirzāpūr.	"
12	Do.	Do.	Ahmad Shāh's tomb	"
13	Do.	Do.	Tombs of the queen of Ahmad Shāh.	"

Serial No.	Place where the monument is situated.		Name or description of the monument.	Class of the monument.
	Tāluka.	Town or village.		
			<i>Ahmedābād District—continued.</i>	
14	Daskroi	...	Ahmedābād city and suburbs. Haibat Khān's masjid	I (b)
15	Do.	...	Do. Dastur Khān's masjid	"
16	Do.	...	Do. Sayyad Alam's masjid	"
17	Do.	...	Do. Shāpūr or Qāzi Muḥammad Chisti's masjid.	"
18	Do.	...	Do. Kutub Shāh's mosque	"
19	Do.	...	Do. Sayyad Usmān's mosque and tomb.	"
20	Do.	...	Do. Shāh Alam's tomb with all surrounding buildings in the group.	"
21	Do.	...	Do. Bībiji's masjid at Rājpur-Hirpur.	"
22	Do.	...	Do. Jāmi' masjid	"
23	Do.	...	Do. Shāh Khupai masjid	II (b)
24	Do.	...	Do. Sakkar Khān's mosque	"
25	Do.	...	Do. Malik Alam's mosque	"
26	Do.	...	Do. Malik Izan-ul-mulk's mosque	"
27	Do.	...	Do. Mātā Bhavānī's well	"
28	Do.	...	Do. Tin Darvāzā	I (b)
29	Do.	...	Do. Siddi Sayyad's masjid	"
30	Do.	...	Do. The great mosque	"
31	Do.	...	Do. Tomb of Mahamad Bigarah	"
32	Do.	...	Do. Tomb of Bībī Rājbat	"
33	Do.	...	Do. The great tank, palace and harem.	II (b)
34	Dholkā	...	Dholkā Khān masjid	"
35	Daskroi	...	Daryāpūr-Kāzi-pūr. Miya Khān Chisti's masjid	"
36	Do.	...	Rājpur-Hirpur. Ibrāhīm Sayyad's masjid	"
37	Do.	...	Izanpūr Jethābhāī's step well	"
38	Dholkā	...	Dholkā Mālav tank	"
39	Do.	...	Do. Ruined masjid near Tānkā masjid.	"
40	Sānand	...	Makarbā Tomb of Shaik Ahmad Khaṭu Ganj Baksh.	I (b)
41	Do.	...	Do. Pavilion in front of the last	"
42	Do.	...	Do. Rauzās of Bāvā Alisar and Bāvā Ganj Baksh.	II (b)
43	Viramgāmv	...	Viramgāmv Mansūr talāv and shrines	"
44	Do.	...	Māṇḍal The Jāmi', Sayyad, Qāzi and Ganjī masjids.	"
			<i>Panch Mahals District.</i>	
45	Hālol	...	Bhāvkā Old ruined temple of Māhādeva...	"
46	Do.	...	Hālol Tomb of Shikandar Shāh	"
			<i>Thānā District.</i>	
47	Salsette	...	Borivali A group of memorial stones	I (b)
48	Do.	...	Bandrā Fort	II (b)
			<i>Dhārwar District.</i>	
49	Hubli	...	Adargunchi Inscriptions	I (b)
50	Do.	...	Ukal Kalameśvara temple	"
51	Gadag	...	Betgeri Virāgal on land of the Hatgara Mallarāya.	"

Serial No.	Place where the monument is situated.		Name or description of the monument.	Class of the monument.
	Tāluka.	Town or village.		
<i>Kānarā District.</i>				
52	Kārvār ...	Chitkule ...	European graves about 6 miles from Kārvār across the Kālinadī.	II (b)
53	Sirsī ...	Soṇḍā ...	The king's seat ...	"
54	Kumṭhā ...	Mirjan ...	Fort ...	"
55	Do. ...	Do. ...	Two inscriptions in the Mirjan bungalow compound and the figure of a tiger.	"
56	Siddāpur ...	Hosūr ...	Carved stones near the temple of Grāmadeva.	"
57	Bhaṭka] ...	Bhaṭka] ...	Lakar's Kamti Nārāyaṇ Devasthān.	"
58	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jattappa Nāyakan Chandranāthesvara Bastī.	I (b)
59	Do. ...	Do. ...	Inscriptions ...	II (b)
<i>Kolābā District.</i>				
60	Alibāg ...	Agarkoṭ ...	Dominical church and convent ...	"
61	Do. ...	Do. ...	Walls of the fort ...	"
62	Do. ...	Do. ...	Church and convent of the Augustinians.	"
63	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jesuit monastery ...	"
64	Do. ...	Do. ...	Koṭhī ...	"
65	Do. ...	Do. ...	Cathedral ...	"
66	Do. ...	Do. ...	Chauburjī ...	"
67	Do. ...	Chaul ...	Mosque ...	"
68	Do. ...	Do. ...	Hamāmkhānā ...	"
69	Do. ...	Do. ...	Koṭhī ...	"
70	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rājkoṭ ...	"
71	Do. ...	Do. ...	Barber's mahall ...	"
<i>Sakkar District (Sind).</i>				
72	Sakkar ...	Sakkar ...	Mir Māsum's mīnār ...	"
73	Rohri ...	Rohri ...	Shrine known as Satyan-jo-thān...	I (b)
<i>Thar and Pārkar District (Sind).</i>				
74	Nagar ...	Gorī ...	Temple ...	"

APPENDIX K.

Statement of expenditure on Conservation Works carried out in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1915-1916.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

District.	Taluka.	Place.	Name of monument.	Amount of estimate.	Actual expenditure during the year 1915-16.	Description of repairs done.	Remarks.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Presidency ...	Panvel ...	Ghārāpurī ...	Elephanta Caves ...	2,050 0 0	2,051 0 0	Maintenance of and repairs to piers, etc.	Completed.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	85 0 0	85 0 0	Current repairs to custodian's quarters.	Do.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	11 0 0	11 0 0	Current repairs to Assistant Custodian's quarters.	Do.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	11 0 0	11 0 0	Current repairs to Police Chowki and watchman's quarters.	Do.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	241 0 0	244 0 0	Repairing damaged concrete blocks of the landing piers at Elephanta.	Do.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	159 0 0	164 0 0	Repairs to the parapet walls and steps of the approach to the caves.	Do.
Thānā ...	Salsette ...	Andherī ...	Jogeshvari caves ...	319 0 0	181 0 0	Removing silt from the gutter, removing grass and jungle, removing heaps of earth and stone lying in the caves, filling in hollows, repairing cement plaster at places, stone pitching and white-washing, etc.	In progress.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Graves of the two chiefs.	12 0 0	11 0 0	Repairing and white-washing tombs, clearing compound and repairs to inscriptions and putting letters, etc.	Completed.
Do. ...	Kalyān ...	Ambar-nāth ...	Temple of Ambar-nāth.	2,029 0 0	184 0 0	Compound wall repaired where necessary and compound cleared.	In progress.
Do. ...	Bassein ...	Bassein ...	Portuguese remains in Fort.	100 0 0	99 0 0	Removing jungle and grass.	Completed.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Arnāla ...	Fort ...	79 0 0	70 0 0	Clearing jungle and shrubs all round the fort, making footpath and repairing steps.	Do.
Kolābā ...	Mahād ...	Raigad ...	Shivāji's tomb and Mahādev's temple.	70 0 0	70 0 0	Making pointing to masonry, clearing vegetation and stopping leakages.	Do.
Do. ...	Māngaon ...	Janjirā ...	Kudā caves ...	40 0 0	40 0 0	Repairs to footpath, clearing water tanks.	Do.
Do. ...	Alibāg ...	Alibāg ...	Ruins in the fort ...	100 0 0	96 0 0	Pointing the masonry, restoring part of the fallen wall, repairs to flooring of the temple, removal of wooden gate.	Do.
Do. ...	Mahād ...	Kanjar ...	Footpath from Kanjar to Raigad.	145 0 0	145 0 0	Clearing the roadway and cutting steps in steep rock and providing railing of branches of trees at dangerous places.	Do.
Broach ...	Broach ...	Broach ...	Jāmi' masjid ...	2,100 0 0	1,665 0 0	The central water tank dismantled and opened joints of cākhājā and central dome closed and other petty repairs carried out.	In progress.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dutch tombs ...	35 0 0	35 0 0	Ordinary repairs ...	Completed.

NORTHERN DIVISION—continued.

District.	Taluka.	Place.	Name of monument.	Amount of estimate.	Actual expenditure during the year 1915-16.	Description of repairs done.	Remarks.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Panch Mahals	Hālōl	Chāmpānir.	Certain monuments.	Estimate, under reference and not sanctioned	8,667 0 0	Special repairs	In progress.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	650 0 0	60 0 0	Providing notice boards.	Completed.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Jumna masjid	166 0 0	100 0 0	Minor repairs and watchman's pay.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Kevda masjid	83 0 0	79 0 0	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Nagina masjid	83 0 0	79 0 0	Minor repairs	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Bohra masjid	108 0 0	100 0 0	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Patār raulā	83 0 0	79 0 0	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Hālōl	Sikandar shāh's tomb.	120 0 0	50 0 0	Do.	Do.
Kaira	Mehmadābād	Sojali	Mubārak Sayyad's tomb.	60 0 0	56 0 0	Do.	Do.
Ahmedābād	Daskroi	Ahmedābād.	Archaeological monuments.	828 0 0	567 0 0	Pay of the caretakers...	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.					
Do.	Sānand	Sarkhej	Do.	1,210 0 0	1,238 0 0	Removing shrubs and rank vegetation, and petty repairs such as filling in cracks, etc.	Do.
Do.	Dholkā	Dholkā					
Do.	Virangām	Virangām					
Do.	South Daskroi.	Sarkhej	Do.	1,400 0 0	1,292 0 0	Removing and renewing stone jali panels which were broken.	Do.
Do.	North Daskroi.	Watvā	Old tomb and raulā.	630 0 0	186 0 0	Cement grouting to abut arches.	In progress.
Do.	Dholkā	Dholkā	Mosque of Balol Khān Qāli.	1,100 0 0	1,021 0 0	Removing and resetting old work.	Completed.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

Poonā	Māval	Kārlī	Caves	550 0 0	517 0 0	Caretaker's pay and ordinary repairs.	Completed.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	.....	165 0 0	Special repairs	Do.
Do.	Do.	Bhājā	Do.	100 0 0	98 0 0	Ordinary repairs	Do.
Do.	Do.	Beḷḷā	Do.	100 0 0	97 0 0	Do.	Do.
Do.	Junnar	Junnar	Do.	400 0 0	200 0 0	Do.	Do.
Do.*	Shirār	Koregaon	Old monuments	.....	58 8 0	Do.	Do.
Sholāpur*	Sholāpur	Sholāpur	Fort	200 0 0	250 0 0	Do.	Do.
Do.*	Do.	Do.	Old monuments	74 0 0	68 4 0	Providing notice boards to protected monuments in the district.	Do.
Ahmednagar.	Ahmednagar.	Ahmednagar.	Damri Masjid	20 0 0	20 0 0	Ordinary repairs	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Nizām Ahmad Shāh's tomb.	.....	248 0 0	Providing expanded metal screens in the archedway openings.	Do.
Do.	Kopergaon...	Kokamthān.	Old temple	75 0 0	25 0 0	Ordinary repairs	Do.
Nāsik	Nāsik	Pāthardj	Pāṇḍu Lenā Caves.	.....	139 0 0	Caretaker's pay	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	942 0 0	721 0 0	Filling up 2 tanks cut in caves 1 and 24. Construction of 2 masonry pillars 6 and 8. Removal of debris from cave 23, stone preserving by application of preservative, cleaning 3 water tanks, underpinning in cave No. 19. Removal of boulders from cave No. 5.	Do.

*Items included in the list received from the Accountant-General, Bombay.

CENTRAL DIVISION—continued.

District.	Taluka.	Place.	Name of monument.	Amount of estimate.	Actual expenditure during the year 1915-16.	Description of repairs done.	Remarks.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Nasik ...	Nasik ...	Ankal ...	Caves ...	100 0 0	100 0 0	Ordinary repairs ...	Completed.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Anjaneri ...	Do. ...	312 0 0	251 1 10	Removal of trees from temple, application of scrubs' eradicator, clearance of site, and removal of old white-wash.	Do.
Do. ...	Sinnar ...	Sinnar ...	Gondeshvara temple	503 0 0	264 0 0	Resetting stone struts, improving damaged cobels with cement, applying stone preservative to the porch, improving disintegrated bases of columns in the porch, providing angle iron lintels under fractured stone lintels, repairs to compound wall, etc.	Do.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	118 0 0	6 0 0	Improvement to broken parts of images by Meyer's cement.	Do.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	1,191 0 0	113 0 0	Purchase of materials of lightning conductor.	An outlay of Rs. 944 was also incurred during 1914-15.
West Khān-desh.	Pimpalner ...	Balsana ...	Old temple ...	12 0 6	12 0 0	Caretaker's pay ...	Completed.
East Khān-desh.	Chalisgaon ...	Patan ...	Maheshvara Mahadev.	26 0 0	26 0 0	Ordinary repairs ...	Do.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	1,338 0 0	761 1 2	One rolled steel beam inserted underneath a broken stone supporting the dome. A wrought iron railing was provided round the temple and a notice board erected.	The special repairs sanctioned in 1912-13 have finally finished at a total cost of Rs. 1309.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Bijapur ...	Bijapur. ...	Bijapur ...	Bijapur Museum ...	944 0 0	944 0 0	Public Works Department share towards contribution.	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	200 0 0	200 0 0	Provision of furniture.	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	600 0 0	600 0 0	Payment of grant.	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Protected monuments in the Bijapur District.	2,254 0 0	497 0 0	Providing notice boards.	In progress.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Bokhara masjid ...	100 0 0	99 0 0	Clearing and removing white-wash.	Completed.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jami' masjid ...	408 0 0	408 0 0	Constructing support arches and openings.	Do.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	86 0 0	10 0 0	Dismantling masonry from arch opening.	In progress.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Asar mahall ...	118 0 0	117 0 0	Enclosing exposed ends of R. S. joists and squaring off the newly inserted concrete.	Completed.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dakhani Idgah ...	417 0 0	214 0 0	Cleaning and disinfecting the place and providing a wire fence.	In progress.

SOUTHERN DIVISION—continued.

District.	Taluka.	Place.	Name of monument.	Amount of estimate.	Actual expenditure during the year 1915-16.	Description of repairs done.	Remarks.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Bijāpur	Bijāpur	Bijāpur	Ibrāhīm Rauza	714 0 0	184 0 0	Construction of supporting arches below gallery.	In progress.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Mihtar Mahall	158 0 0	158 0 0	Scraping away the pointing and inserting new jointing.	Completed.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Chānd Bāvdi	141 0 0	141 0 0	Clearance of rubbish and concretin	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Archæological buildings.	2,000 0 0	1,999 0 0	Ordinary repairs	Do.
Do.	Bādāmi	Bādāmi	Caves	523 0 0	470 0 0	Closing in cement a number of open joints, etc.	In progress.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	72 0 0	72 0 0	Pay of caretaker	Completed.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Temples on the hills surrounding Bādāmi.	451 0 0	345 0 0	Replacing the fallen masonry to the north-west angle, etc.	In progress.
Do.	Do.	Pattadakal	Temples	5,345 0 0	201 0 0	Erecting compound walls and levelling several sites from earth, accumulation.	Do.
Do.	Hungund	Aihole	Do.	9,747 0 0	829 0 0	Cutting away cactus growth and building of dry stone walls.	Do.
Dhārwar	Haveri	Haveri	Siddēśvara mple	457 0 0	446 0 0	Fixing angles and repairs to pavings and straightening shafts.	Do.
Do.	Hubli	Amargol	Shaṅkar Linga temple.	596 0 0	596 0 0	Rubble and ashlar masonry.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Unkal	Four-porched temple	12 0 0	12 0 0	Ordinary repairs	Do.
Do.	Rānebennūr	Chawdada m- pūr.	Muktesvara temple.	7 0 0	7 0 0	Do.	Do.
Do.	Bankapūr	Bankapūr	Nagareśvara temple.	10 0 0	10 0 0	Do.	Do.
Do.	Gadag	Dambal	Dodda Basavanā temple.	403 0 0	60 0 0	Erecting rubble stone buttress.	Completed; last year expenditure Rs. 342
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	422 0 0	422 0 0	Fixing stones in the sanctum towers and fixing spring hinges to doors, etc.	Completed.
Do.	Do.	Lakkundi	Kāśīvisveśvara temple.	305 0 0	94 0 0	Fixing expanded metal doors with spring hinges.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Nameśvara temple	70 0 0	71 0 0	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Temples at Lakkundi.	375 0 0	278 0 0	Pointing and filling in gaps, repairing, paving, etc.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Kāśīvisveśvara temple.	47 0 0	31 0 0	Ordinary repairs	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Nameśvara temple	50 0 0	50 0 0	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Gadag	Someśvara temple...	141 0 0	141 0 0	Pointing and fixing stones, etc.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Sarasvatī temple	237 0 0	155 0 0	Do.	Do.
Belgaum	Sampgaon	Degaon	Temple	35 0 0	35 0 0	Cutting bushes, shrubs, filling in cracks, etc.	Do.
Ratnāgiri	Dāpoli	Dābhol	Mosque	25 0 0	25 0 0	Removal of vegetation.	Do.
Do.	Rājāpur	Vijaydurg	Fort wall	30 0 0	30 0 0	Do.	Do.
Do.	Mālvan	Mālvan	Singadadurg fort wall	35 0 0	35 0 0	Do.	Do.
Do.	Ratnāgiri	Jaigaḍ	Fort wall	30 0 0	29 0 0	Do.	Do.

SOUTHERN DIVISION—continued.

District.	Taluka.	Place.	Name of monument.	Amount of estimate.	Actual expenditure during the year 1915-16.	Description of repairs done.	Remarks.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Kānara ...	Sirsi ...	Sondā ...	Stone throne ...	15 0 0	15 0 0	Removal of white ants, repairs to roof, etc.	Completed.
Do.* ...	Bhatkal ...	Bhatkal ...	Slab tomb ...	.....	2 8 0	Ordinary repairs ...	Do.
Sātārā* ...	Sātārā ...	Karanjā ...	Brick column erected by the Emperor Aurangzeb.	.....	51 0 0	Providing notice board.	Do.
Do.* ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	.....	163 11 0	Special repairs to Aurangzeb's column.	Do.
Do.* ...	Do. ...	Sātārā ...	Hill and Fort at Sātārā.	.....	566 9 9	Ordinary repairs ...	Do.
Do.* ...	Jāvali ...	Mahābleswar.	Monuments ...	.....	49 4 0	Special repairs to Lodwick monuments.	Do.

INDUS RIGHT BANK DIVISION.

Karāchi ...	Tattā ...	Makli Hill ...	Mirā Jāni Beg's tomb.	90 0 0	159 15 0	Chunam plaster in ash colour.	Completed.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Nawāb Isākhān's tomb.	60 0 0	116 14 9	Flooring and dressed stone slabs.	Do.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jām Nizām-ud-dīn's tomb.	10 0 0	13 10 0	Chunam plaster ...	Do.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Nawāb Shurikhān's tomb.	30 0 0	16 9 0	Do. ...	Do.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mirā Isākhān's tomb.	90 0 0	14 15 0	Do. ...	Do.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dabgir mosque ...	120 0 0	69 14 0	Do. ...	Do.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Old buildings ...	120 0 0	120 0 0	Pay of caretaker ...	Do.
Hyderābād ...	Hyderābād ...	Hyderābād ...	Ghulām Shāh Kalhorā's tomb.	119 0 0	120 0 0	Portion of the lower main roof and the whole of the upper main roof, floors, small turrets and some patches were lime-plastered. Parapet wall of well was cement-plastered and several cracks were filled in.	Do.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ghulām Nabī Kalhorā's tomb.	88 0 0	80 0 0	Portion of the roof was lime-plastered and several patches repaired with lime plaster.	Do.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Gidu Bandar.	Erection of a memorial pillar on the site of the old Residency at Gidu Bandar.	4,655 0 0	20 0 0	The amount was spent on collection of materials. The work will be put in hand as soon as the question of site is decided.	In progress.
Do.* ...	Do. ...	Miani ...	Old monuments ...	.....	126 13 0	.....	Completed.
Sakkar ...	Rohri ...	Rohri ...	Satyan-jo-Thān ...	200 0 0	203 14 0	The work consisted of chunam plastering the eastern portion of the front walls, white-washing the side rooms, renewing two deodar wood doors and cement pointing the platform all round.	Do.

* Items included in the list received from the Accountant-General, Bombay.

INDUS RIGHT BANK DIVISION—continued.

District.	Taluka.	Place.	Name of monument.	Amount of estimate.	Actual expenditure during the year, 1915-16.	Description of repairs done.	Remarks.
Larkhānā ...	Dāda ...	Khudābād ...	Special repairs to Jāmi' masjid.	Rs. a. p. 314 0 0	Rs. a. p. 310 0 0	The work consisted of repairs to minarets and walls and refixing glazed tiles with gypsum plaster, grouting joints and plastering with chunam.	Completed.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ordinary repairs to Jāmi' masjid.	78 0 0	63 0 0	The work consisted of closing holes in walls, renewing masonry with old thin bricks, filling joints and plastering with chunam where required.	Do.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Yār Muhammad's tomb.	179 0 0	181 0 0	The work consisted of refixing glazed tiles in cement, repairing dome, staircase and roof with plaster and filling in holes with masonry.	Do.

INDUS LEFT BANK DIVISION.

Nasrat Canals.	Moro ...	Kubā ...	Kubā o Nār Muhammad Kalhōrā.	233 0 0	234 12 0	Masonry work. Chunam and cement plaster. White-wash and painting.	In good condition but more repairs are necessary.
Do.* ...	Do. ...	T h ā l-Mir-Rukan.	Buddhist Stūpa ...	... ..	10 10 0	.....	.....
Eastern Nārā.	Mirpur Khās.	Mirpur Khās.	Do. ...	190 0 0	185 0 0	(1) Maintaining caretaker. (2) Repairs to road leading to the stūpa. (3) Repairing wire fencing and renewing where necessary. (4) Cement pointing and mud plaster to the landhl.	

* Included in the list received from the Accountant-General, Bombay.

APPENDIX L.

A Report on Conservation work carried out in Central India.

SPECIAL REPAIRS AT MĀNDU.

Jāmi' Masjid.—(1) Dismantled the Gate. (2) Restored the left jamb with a bracket on the top as per existing design on the right side. (3) The broken lintel was replaced by a new one and the original moulding on it reproduced. (4) The right side being out of plumb was removed; all the stones were fixed in their proper positions. (5) The black and marble band on the left were removed.

Alamgir Gate.—(1) Dismantled the cracked pylon or drop wall and rebuilt the same. (2) Underpinned the hole below the stair-way on south and faced it with trap ashler. (3) Underpinned the foundations on south side of the main wall.

The Political Agent, Baghelkhand, has forwarded to me a copy of report from the Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Baghelkhand.

Rewā on the conservation work carried during the year 1914-15. It was received in my Office too late to be included in the last year's Report. It is as follows:—

"During the year 1914-15 the Amarkantak temples were visited by a sub-overseer and the temples and the grounds around were cleaned. Arrangements were also made to prevent any damage from cattle.

"Nothing was done for the Piawan inscriptions but the shed over the Allaghat inscriptions which was blown away by a storm was rebuilt.

"At Chandreh as usual the grounds around were cleaned. No further damage was noticed during the year. At Amarkantak it is reported that some branches of mango trees near one of the temples are likely to touch the temple in a high wind. I will try to visit the place this winter and if necessary have the branches removed. It is also proposed to make a detailed drawing of the plinth of one of the bigger temples with a view to its restoration. In the condition that it now is, it is quite likely that parts of it may tumble down any time. There is no carving in these places: so it should not be a difficult work to do. The Chandreh temple also requires similar treatment. The estimates will be submitted after I am able to see the place."

The following is the report received on conservation carried out during 1915-16 in the Rewā State:—

"The Amarkantak temples were visited during the year by a sub-overseer. No further damage is reported. The usual cleaning was done during Shiva Rātri fair.

"No works were found necessary either at Piawan or Alhaghat. The Chandreh temples were visited by the State Engineer in December 1915. No further damage is noticed. The grounds were cleaned as usual. Cultivation was done up to the temple grounds. The attention of the owner of the village was drawn to this. Nothing could be done during the year towards preparing accurate drawings with a view towards restoration of the damaged portions of the plinth of the Amarkantak and Chandreh temples. Nothing can be done till this is ready."

APPENDIX M.

A Report on Conservation work in Ajmer and Rajputana.

With his No. 513-S., dated the 27th April 1916, the Secretary, Public Works Department, Rajputanā, furnished me with the following statement of expenditure on the conservation of ancient Muhammadan monuments in the Ajmer Division during the year ending 31st March 1916:—

Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1915-16.	Amount spent during the year 1915-16.	Whether completed, in progress or proposed.
Ajmer ...	Repairing Allā-ud-dīn Khān's tomb known as Sol Thambā.	Rs. a. p. 3,781 0 0	Rs. a. p. 2,195 10 4	Rs. a. p. 1,136 3 10	The work has practically been completed with the exception of levelling and dressing. The ground after which the work will be measured up and paid to the contractor finally. Total expenditure from commencement of the work amounts to Rs. 2,721-9-6.
" ...	Excavation in the Arhā-dīn-lā-jhurprā.	500 0 0	500 0 0	489 12 6	Work completed in March 1916.
" ...	Constructing a Barādari for the Dargah Khwājā Sāhib in commemoration of the visit of the Queen Empress.	4,206 0 0	1,199 2 0	1,199 2 0	Work completed in November 1915 at a total cost of Rs. 4,235-14-0.

In his letter No. 2565-S. of the 18th October 1915, the same Officer informed this office that the necessary repairs to the "Kos-Minārs" situated in the Kishangarh territory were carried out by the Kishangarh State during the year 1914-15.

The Secretary, Public Works Department, Rajputanā, reports that the following monuments, viz., (1) Cheerwaghata Gateway about 8 miles from Udaipur city on the Eklingi road, (2) Chāndpol Gateway and (3) Barī Mahall a portion of the old palace in the Udaipur city and (4) Miran Bai temple at Chitorgarh received attention of the Udaipur Darbār during the year 1915-16.

The old *chhatris* in Sar Bagh, the burning ground of the Mahārājas of Kotah, received the attention of the Kotah Darbār as usual.

The Barādari buildings at Rupbas, originally constructed of red sandstone by the emperor Akbar, received attention of the State Council.

Bharatpur.

Some rooms of the big pavilion of the old palace at Talshac were repaired and converted into habitable rooms under the orders of His Highness. This, I regret to say, is against the spirit of the conservation rules.

Dholpur.

In order that it may well accommodate an Infantry Regiment, the Hanu-mangarh fort was, under the sanction of Mahakmakhas, repaired partly under the supervision of the Public Works Department and partly that of the Officer Commanding the Infantry Regiment attached thereto. The entrance porch of the Sri Karanji's temple at Deshnoke is being made of first class Makrānā marble.

Bikaner.

Jhalawar, Bundi, Tonk, Karanli, Alwar, Jodhpur, Jaipur, Kishan-garh, Shahapura and Sirohi.

The returns of expenditure on conservation works of ancient monuments during the last official year received from the marginally noted Darbārs are blank.

APPENDIX N.

Inspection Reports.

The Executive Engineer, West Khāndesh, favoured me with an Inspection Report and in it he states that out of the Archæological Buildings in his district he inspected the Muhammadan tombs at Thalner in Shirpur taluka and adds as under:—

West Khandesh.

"There are altogether 10 tombs at Thalner, out of which 7 only are declared to be 'protected monuments' under the Ancient Monuments Act of 1904. They are at present in a dilapidated state and with a view to save these from further decay, it is desirable to carry out repairs, such as eradication of rank vegetation and exclusion of water from the exposed walls

"The temples at Balsana and the well at Tawalai are in good condition as reported by the Sub-Divisional Officer. I, however, propose to visit these in this month if possible."

Eastern Nara.

The following Inspection Report was received from the Superintending Engineer, Indus Left Bank Division:—

"All the remains in this Division were regularly inspected during the year by the Subordinates in charge and were found to be in good condition with the exception of the temple at Virawah which was found to be in a dilapidated condition. This temple is considered not worth conserving The Buddhist Stupa at Thul Mir Rukan was also inspected by the Executive Engineer, Nasrat Canals District, on the 8th April 1916.

Buddist stūpa at Thul Mir Rukan.

"This is 9 miles south-east of Daulatpur village in the Moro taluka and is in charge of the Sub-Divisional Officer, Upper Dad Sub-Division. During the year under report it was inspected by the Sub-Divisional Officer on the 25th March 1916 and by the Executive Engineer on the 8th April 1916 and the monument was found in good condition.

Tomb of Nūr Muhammad Kalhorā.

"This is 7 miles north-east of Daulatpur village in the Moro taluka. It was inspected by the Sub-Divisional Officer, Upper Dad, on 18th December 1915. An estimate amounting to Rs. 195 only was sanctioned for repairs to this tomb during 1915-16 but more repairs being found necessary, the amount of Rs. 39 sanctioned for repairs to 'Buddhist Stupa' was reappropriated to it, and the whole estimate amounting to Rs. 233 was approved of by the Superintendent, Archæological Survey. The work consists of masonry chunam and cement plaster whitewash and pointing was carried out this year from the amount of Rs. 233 sanctioned as shown above. In addition some more repairs were also found necessary but they could not be done for want of funds.

Buddhist stūpa at Mirpur Khās.

"This stupa which is situated at Kahujo Dāro about half a mile to the north of the town, close to the Khadro Railway, was inspected by Mr. R. S. Limaye, Sub-Divisional Officer, Mirpurkhas Buildings, on several occasions during the year 1915-16 and found to be in good condition.

Jaina temple at Gori.

"The Jain temple at Gori was inspected by Mr. R. S. Limaye, Sub-Divisional Officer, Mirpurkhas Buildings, on the 23rd of June 1915. No repairs were carried out to the temple, the work being stopped by the Collector.

Two Jain temples at Bhodesar.

"These are situated 4 miles north-north-west of Nagar Parkar. The temples were inspected by Mr. R. S. Limaye, Sub-Divisional Officer, Mirpurkhas Buildings, on 14th February 1916, who found them in the same condition as before. No repairs were done to them during the year under report as the work was stopped by the Collector.

Stone mosque at Bhodesar.

"This is situated 4 miles north-west of Nagar Parkar. The mosque was inspected by Mr. R. S. Limaye, Sub-Divisional Officer, Mirpurkhas Buildings, on 14th February 1916, and found to be in good condition.

Temple at Virawah.

"This was inspected by Mr. R. S. Limaye, Sub-Divisional Officer, Mirpurkhas Buildings, on 14th February 1916, and found to be in a dilapidated condition. This temple is not considered worth conserving by the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey. Hence no repairs were carried out.

Fort at Naokot in Miṭhi tāluka.

"This fort was inspected by Mr. R. S. Limaye, Sub-Divisional Officer, Mirpurkhas Buildings, on 15th March 1916, and found to be in good condition. No allotment was sanctioned for expenditure during the year under report.

Mosque at Chotiāri.

"This is situated 14 miles east of Sanghar and one mile south of Chotiari village in Sanghar taluka. No repairs were done to the mosque during the year under report. It was inspected by Mr. Mohanlal, Sub-Divisional Officer, Nara, on the 17th March 1916, and found to be in a fairly good condition."

East Khandesh.

The Executive Engineer, East Khāndesh, forwarded to me the following inspection report :—

Pāṇḍav's Vādū at Eraṇḍol.

"The Pandav's Wada at Eraṇḍol was inspected on the 30th October last and found in good state. No funds were allotted for its maintenance as the building has been handed over to the Muhammadan Community of Eraṇḍol.

Chāṅgadev's temple at Chāṅgadev in Edlābād Peṭā.

"It was inspected on the 12th of January 1916. It was in fairly good condition. No repairs were executed during the year under report.

Mahādeva's temple at Sangameśvara.

"It was inspected on the 27th of February 1916 and it was found in good condition. There was no allotment granted for its repairs.

The Mahēśvara Mahādev temple at Pāṭaṇ.

"It was inspected by Rao Saheb K. V. Vaze, Sub-Engineer, on 23rd October 1915. The special repairs taken in hand in the year 1912-13 were finally completed during the year under report. The rolled steel beam was inserted underneath a broken stone supporting the dome. A wrought-iron railing was provided round the temple and a notice board erected. Besides, a sum of Rs. 25 was spent in keeping the temple in neat and water-tight state.

Mudhāi Devī temple at Wāghlī and three inscription slabs in the temple of Krishna at Wāghlī, Chālīsḡaon tāluka.

"These monuments were inspected by Rao Saheb K. V. Vaze, Sub-Engineer, on the 12th September 1915, and reported that they were in good state."

The Superintending Engineer, Central Division, forwarded to me a copy of the inspection report from the Executive Engineer, Nāsik, and in it he says :—

Nāsik.

Pāṇḍu Lenā Caves.

"These caves have been inspected by me two or three times during the year. The works as per estimates were practically finished on 27th April, there remaining only the cement grouting of cracks in some of the caves which will be finished in a week or so.

The work of grouting is being done by the Archæological Department, special grouting machine being obtained on loan for the purpose. The caves are in good order and have been so on each inspection.

Ankai Caves.

“Fair order. Some dirty. Sub-Divisional Officer ordered to have them tidied up and red paint markings removed. Also jungle clearing outside and small repairs to weathered portions of rock in front wall of cave No. 5.

The temple of Gondeśvara at Sinnar.

“The building has been inspected on two previous occasions by me during the last year. The additions and alterations which have been in progress are nearly complete. The lightning conductor has still to be fixed and this will be done in May when it is possible to dig the pit for the earth plate in the quarry close by. After this is done the scaffolding which still remains will be removed. The buildings are in good order except weathering and exposed faces.

Hemādpanthi temple of Mahādev at Jhodgā.

“No work has been started on the building as the estimate has not yet been correctly prepared by the Sub-Divisional Officer. Temple and surroundings tidy. Later on the estimate was sent to the Superintending Engineer and Archæological Department. Owing to financial stringency due to war it was recommended the work be held in abeyance for the present and this was agreed to.

Temples at Anjaneri.

“Tree roots and vegetation removed as per estimate sanctioned for this purpose.”

The Superintending Engineer, Central Division, favoured me with a copy of the inspection report from the Executive Engineer, Ahmednagar District, and in it he says:—

Ahmednagar.

Damri masjid at Ahmednagar.

“Roof requires attention. Committee of management should be addressed to prevent the public from marking the moulding with whitewash and other paints and oil marks. Surroundings are also in a bad state.

Old temple of Amṛiteśvara at Ratanwāḍī.

“The temple is in a good condition and does not require repairs.

Caves and temple at Harischandragad.

“Caves consist of three halls which are decent enough and are generally used by Officers. The floor and plaster of the walls of main hall have suffered much and they require repairs. Two wings of the temple have already fallen and the remaining two are about to fall. I do not think that they can be preserved in the sense in which the Archæological Department wishes it to be done. The compound wall on the west side has also fallen.”

The Executive Engineer, Poona District, reports that he was able to inspect the 16 monuments, viz., Caves at Karla, Bhaja and Bedsa, Visapur Fort, Lohagad Fort, Monument at Koregaon, Tombs of Rajarām Mahārāj and Tanaji Malusare at Simhagad, Peshwa's bathing *ghāt* at Fulgaon, Caves at Junnar, Caves at Ghatghar, Dilawarkhan's tomb at Khed, Remains of Shivaji's house at Junnar, Habshi Gumbaz at Junnar, Rajmachi Fort and Cave temple at Bhamburda, and found them in good condition.

Poona.

Sholapur.

The Executive Engineer, Sholapur District, reports as follows on some of the monuments inspected by him:—

Fort at Sholapur.

“In good order. The vegetation should be rooted out and removed.

Fort at Karmāla.

“In fair order. A large amount will be required for special repairs to put it in good order. Walls are falling here and there. The path on the top of the walls should be made continuous by repairing gaps and removing *débris*. The loose stone heaps on the top of the bastions should be removed. Prickly pears and other vegetation growth should be eradicated by acid solutions. Care should be taken to see that hollows in the walls are not used as public latrines as done now. Endeavours should be made to keep the fort clean and free from vegetation growth from the small grant of repairs.

Viragals and temple of Mahādeva at Velāpur.

"In fair order. Viragals kept outside the Police Chauki should be properly arranged and kept in vertical position."

Thana.

The following is an extract from the inspection report received from the Executive Engineer, Thānā District:—

Caves at Kanheri.

"These caves are in a fair condition. The up-keep is in hand of the Borivali Khot and the annual repairs are carried out by him.

Franciscan Church, St. Paul's Church of Nossa Senhora Davida, Palace of the Captain of Bassein, Cathedral of St. Joseph, and Dominican Church.

"Jungle growth around all the buildings and inside as well as that existing on walls was cut down and cleared. Cactus growth on top of the same building was also removed. No dangerous part of the buildings has been found to have given way during the year under report."

APPENDIX O.

Report on the usefulness of the Stone Preservative Mixture Szerelemey Liquid.

Regarding the usefulness of the stone preservative mixture "Szerelemey Liquid" the Executive Engineer, East Khāndesh, says that it was tried by him on an old temple with the effect that further decay of the stones was temporarily arrested. But as it is only a year since its first applications nothing can be said definitely at this stage about its efficaciousness.

The Executive Engineer, Thānā, says that the liquid was applied to the front part of the cave No. 3 at Kanheri in 1914. Its effect is not yet perceptible. There seems no difference in the appearance of the stones which have received a wash of the solution. It seems that the difference cannot be marked in such a short time.

The other Executive Engineers in the Presidency report that they have had no occasion yet to try it.

APPENDIX P.

Report on different methods of staining new stone work.

On enquiries made with the Executive Engineers in the Presidency about the material they used in staining new stone work to the old tint of the surrounding masonry, the Executive Engineer, Kairā and Panch Mahāls, reported "that a fair result would be arrived at if a very thin wash of white cement is suitably coloured and dabbed—not brushed—over the new work. This cement is sold by Messrs. William Jacks & Co."

The Executive Engineer, Kolābā, reported that—

"Last year some repair works were carried out to the ancient monuments at Revdanda and in order to hide the contrast between the new and old stone work, the newly repaired portion was coated or rather rubbed with a composition made of fragments of old stone (from the part which was repaired) powdered and mixed with a little cement and glue. This method produced the desired effect but as the work was only done last year and it has not yet undergone the effects of full monsoon it cannot be still said whether the effect will be permanent but the effect has so far proved successful."

The Executive Engineer, Shikarpur Canals, informed that the following specification and formulas were used in his district:—

"Fresh burnt white stone-lime was dissolved in a tub with a sufficient quantity of water and the whole well mixed. *Surkhi* was then added in the same proportion as the lime and the whole well mixed again. The mixture was then strained through a clean cloth. Clean gum dissolved in hot water was then added in the proportion of 2 oz. to $\frac{1}{2}$ cubic foot of lime.

"The experiment has not proved very satisfactory as the wash has come off in patches -ready."

The Executive Engineer, Presidency, followed the process given below :—

"Small fragments from fallen portion of the rock, in which the caves are excavated, were powdered and mixed with Portland Cement, and that mixture (a small quantity at a time) was reduced to the consistency of ordinary cement wash by the addition of water and a proportionate quantity of dissolved English glue, colouring pigments being added as necessary to obtain the necessary shade.

"The wash was applied by a skilled painter in 2 or 3 coats and, when dry, was slightly rubbed down with pumice stone.

"This gave satisfactory results."

The Executive Engineer, Ahmedābād, says that the application of mud wash of yellow earth and glue gave satisfactory results.

The Executive Engineer, Bijāpur, tried the following mixture but says it is not found to be permanent for exterior work and has a somewhat patchy effect:—

					Lbs.
Gall-nut (<i>behaḍā</i>)	...	...	...	...	2
Catechue (<i>kāt</i>)	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Joggerly (<i>gūl</i>)	...	...	...	...	1
Juice of plantain stems (<i>kelyāche pāṇī</i>)	...	...	...	...	2
Lamp black (<i>kūjal</i>)	...	...	...	...	1

Archæological Sub-overseer, Mr. D. G. Dabholkar, who was in charge of the conservation works in the Bijāpur and Nasik Districts, reported that he tried the following and found it preferable to any other :—

Red stone (Badami) powdered to fine dust	...	...	...	...	1 part.
Red earth (fine) or charcoal (according to the nature of the colour required)	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ part.

Gum water to be added so as to reduce the mixture to the consistency of a colouring substance.

STAINING MIXTURE.

(a) For interior of buildings.

Building stone powdered to fine dust and strained through dungry cloth	...	...	...	...	1 part.
Red earth (fine) or charcoal or colouring pigments (according to the nature of the colour required)	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ part.

Gum water to be added so as to reduce the mixture to the consistency of a colouring substance.

(b) For Iron Work.

The proportion is the same but instead of gum water, linseed oil and turpentine should be used.

In both cases the mixture is to be applied with a brush after stirring it each time before use.

NOTE.—In case after application the colouring is found to be too deep, the whole surface should be washed with clean water and rubbed slightly with coir string till the required tint is obtained.

APPENDIX R.

Works proposed for 1916-1917.

(From Provincial Revenues.)

The following are lists of works proposed to be undertaken during the year 1916-17 :—

CURRENT REPAIRS.

Serial No.	Name of District.	Locality.	Name of work.	Amount.
1	Presidency	Ghārāpurī	Repairs to caves and piers at Elephanta.	Rs. 2,050
2	Do.	Do.	Repairs to Custodian's quarters	85
3	Do.	Do.	Repairs to Assistant Custodian's quarters.	11
4	Do.	Do.	Repairs to Police Chowki and Watchman's quarters.	11
5	Ahmedābād	Ahmedābād	Pay of caretakers for archæological buildings.	830
6	Do.	Do.	Repairs to archæological buildings at and in the district.	1,450
7	Bijāpur	Bijāpur	Repairs to archæological buildings.	2,000
8	Do.	Do.	Grant to Nagarkhānā Museum	464
9	Do.	Bādāmī	Pay of the caretaker for the escav...	72
10	Kairā and Panch Mahāls.	Chāmpānir	Repairs to and pay of the caretaker for the Jāmi' Masjid.	160
11	Do.	Do.	Repairs to and pay of the caretaker for the Kevḍā Masjid.	80
12	Do.	Do.	Repairs to and pay of the caretaker for the Naginā Masjid.	80
13	Do.	Do.	Repairs to and pay of the caretaker for the Bohrā Masjid.	100
14	Do.	Do.	Repairs to and pay of the caretaker for the Patār Rouzā.	80
15	Do.	Do.	Repairs to Citadel wall	240
16	Do.	Hālōl	Do. Sikandar Shāh's tomb	50
17	Do.	Mehemdābād	Do. Mubārak Sayyad's tomb at Sojali.	50
18	Poonā	Kārli	Maintenance of and repairs to caves.	550
19	Do.	Bhājā	Repairs to caves	100
20	Do.	Bedṣā	Do.	100
21	Do.	Junnār	Do.	400
22	Do.	Ghatghar	Do.	50
23	Nāsik	Nāsik	Repairs to Pāṇḍu Lenā caves	140
24	Do.	Ankai	Do. caves	100
25	Dhārwar	Unkal	Do. four-porched temple	12
26	Do.	Chavdadāmpur	Do. Mukteśvara temple	7
27	Do.	Haveri	Do. Siddheśvara temple	15
28	Do.	Dambal	Do. Dodda Basavana temple.	69
29	Do.	Lakkundi	Do. Kāśīviśveśvara temple...	47
30	Do.	Do.	Do. Nameśvara temple	50
31	Do.	Bankāpur	Do. Nagareśvara temple	10
32	Karāchi Buildings.	Hyderābād	Repairs to and pay of the caretaker for the tomb of Ghulām Shāh Kalhorā.	119
33	Do.	Do.	Repairs to and pay of the caretaker for the tomb of Ghulām Nabī Kalhorā.	125
34	Karāchi Canals	Taṭṭā	Repairs to and pay of the caretaker for the tombs on Makli Hills.	520
35	Eastern Nārā	Mirpurkhās	Repairs to and pay of the caretaker for the Stūpa.	190
36	Do.	Bodesar	Do. mosque at Bodesar	80
37	Western Nārā	Khudābād	Do. Jāmi' Masjid	70
38	Do.	Do.	Do. Yār Muhammad Kalhorā's tomb.	30

APPENDIX R—continued.

Serial No.	Name of District.	Locality.	Name of work.	Amount.
				Rs.
39	Nasrat Canals ...	Moro ...	Repairs to the tomb of Mian Nūr Muhammad Kalhorā at Kubo.	75
40	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. the Stūpa at Thul-Mir-Rukhan.	40
41	Broach ...	Broach ...	Do. the Dutch tombs ...	35
42	West Khāndesh ...	Balsānā ...	Pay of the caretaker for the old temple.	12
43	East Khāndesh ...	Pāṭa ...	Repairs to Mahādeva's temple ...	50
44	Thānā ...	Bassein ...	Do. Portuguese remains in the fort.	100
45	Do. ...	Ambarnāth ...	Do. Ambarnātha temple ...	50
46	Kolābā ...	Kudā ...	Do. caves ...	40
47	Do. ...	Raigarh ...	Do. Shivāji's tomb and Mahādeva's temple.	70
48	Do. ...	Revdaṇḍā ...	Do. the monuments in the fort.	250
49	Belgaum ...	Deogāon ...	Do. the old temple ...	35
50	Ahmednagar ...	Ahmednagar ...	Do. Damri Masjid ...	20
51	Do. ...	Kokamthān ...	Do. the old temples ...	75
52	Ratnāgiri ...	Vijayadurg ...	Do. the fort ...	30
Total ...				11,489

SPECIAL REPAIRS.

Serial No.	Name of District.	Locality.	Name of work.	Amount.
				Rs.
1	Bijāpur ...	Aihole ...	Temples ...	2,000
2	Do. ...	Pattadkal ...	Do. ...	1,000
3	Nāsik ...	Jhodgā ...	Manikeśvara temple ...	1,200
4	Kairā and Panch Mahāls.	Chāmpānir ...	Archæological Buildings ...	2,500
5	Ahmedābād ...	Dholkā ...	Mosque of Balol Khān Qāzī ...	2,000
6	Broach ...	Broach ...	Jāmi' Masjid ...	694
7	Thānā ...	Kanheri ...	Caves ...	1,000
8	Bijāpur ...	Bādāmi ...	Dravidian temple ...	1,035
9	Do. ...	Pattadkal ...	Jain temple in Missionary compound.	385
10	Nāsik ...	Ambegāon ...	Mahādeva's temple ...	550
11	Dhārwar ...	Unkal ...	Chandramaulisvara temple ...	509
12	Do. ...	Damba ...	Someśvara temple ...	206
13	Do. ...	Betgeri ...	Viragals ...	205
14	Do. ...	Tambur ...	Basavanna temple ...	316
15	Do. ...	Hangal ...	Virabhadra temple ...	380
16	Bijāpur ...	Bādāmi ...	Bhūtanatha temple ...	785
17	Fuleli Canals ...	Gaja ...	Buddhist Stūpa ...	350
18	Ahmedābād ...	Dholkā ...	Khān Masjid ...	1,000
19	Do. ...	Do. ...	" Tank ...	500
20	Bijāpur ...	Bijāpur ...	Dakhani 'Idgah ...	415
21	Do. ...	Do. ...	Baḍi Kamān ...	107
22	Do. ...	Bādāmi ...	Banashankarī tank ...	230
23	Nāsik ...	Anjaneri ...	Old temples ...	80
24	Presidency ...	Ghārāpuri ...	Police Chowki ...	84
25	Eastern Nārā ...	Naokoṭ ...	Old Fort ...	230
26	Bijāpur ...	Bijāpur ...	Notice Boards to protected monuments.	350
27	Belgaum ...	Belgaum ...	Do. " do. ...	200
28	Poonā ...	Poonā ...	Kotwāl's Residence situated in the Military Supply Reserve Depôt compound.	200
Total ...				18,511

APPENDIX R—*continued.**(From Imperial Revenue.)*

Serial No.	Name of District.	Locality.	Name of work.	Amount.
				Rs.
1	Kairā and Panch Mahāls.	Chāmpānir	... Archæological Buildings ...	5,000
			Grand Total ...	35,000

PART II (a).

EXCAVATIONS.

Nagarī is 8 miles north of Chitorgarh in the Udaipur State. It was first visited by A. C. L. Carleyle, Sir Alexander Cunningham's Assistant, so long ago as 1872-73, and an account of its antiquities, which is not a very satisfactory one, has been published in the *Archæological Survey of India Reports*, Vol. VI. pp. 196-226. The place was visited by me in 1905, and a very brief description of it will be found in the *Progress Report of the Western Circle* for the year ending 30th June 1905, page 58. Therein I have pointed out the mistakes into which Carleyle had fallen, and referred to the old sculptures, which I discovered and photographed but were not noticed by him.

2. At Nagarī I excavated at two places. The first of these was a mound in the citadel on which is perched a modern temple of Mahādeva. There can be no doubt that it is to be identified with the *stūpa* mound mentioned by Carleyle. It is true that his drawing of it shows that the mound was rather that locally known as Kunyārdī, 2 miles south of Nagarī, but on the other hand it is to be remembered that he tells us distinctly that it was "within the area of the site of the ruined fortress of the ancient city." This description can apply only to the Mahādeva temple, and not to the Kunyārdī mound. It is true, again, that the "plain, small, modern roofless shrine," which he says was on its top, points to the latter rather than to the former mound which is surmounted by a domed and not a roofless shrine. But the architrave of the Buddhist gateway, alluded to by him as standing on the mound, is found on the former and not on the latter. The truth of the matter appears to be that Carleyle must have seen both the mounds but that at the time of writing out his description, probably 5 years after he visited the place, he jumbled them together. But there can be no doubt that Carleyle had the Mahādeva temple mound in view, as is unmistakably indicated by his location of it in the citadel and his reference to the architrave, which are decisive marks.

3. It was rather difficult to start diggings in this mound for fear of destroying, by promiscuous operations, any wallings that might have been buried in it. I, therefore, made a very careful survey of the mound, and was fortunate enough in detecting a few traces of a walling on the north side. I commenced work by clearing this wall, and once the clue was obtained it was smooth sailing afterwards. The extrication of this wall led to the indication of other walls, and the clearing of these last supplied indications of still others, and so on, till we had a regular intricate network of wallings the meaning of which all I could not unravel till the faces of the outermost walls were exposed. It appears that originally we had a square *stūpa* surmounting a platform for the stability of which this framework of wallings emanating from the *stūpa* and from one another was ingeniously constructed. The outer face of the platform, so far as it is preserved, is, as just stated, decorated with mouldings which are of a plain and severe type. An idea of its mouldings can be obtained from photo No. . The severity and the monotony of the outer moulded wall are relieved by providing for three projections in the centre, one on each of the north, west and south sides and jutting out 9' 8" from the main line of alignment. The last side was unlike the other sides of the platform and shows that the *stūpa* faced this direction. The maximum height preserved of the outer moulded walls is 4', and is found on the west side. This seems to be nearly half of the original height of the platform, and it is a pity that the upper half was not preserved. It must doubtless have originally been covered with different types of decorative tiles, some of them probably in string-courses, only a few of which were recovered from the debris lying outside this wall. One type is

represented by what may be called bird terracottas. These consist of moulded bricks, measuring approximately $13'' \times 9'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}''$ each, with the left end raised into a rim $\frac{3}{4}'' \times 2''$, and the border decorated with an incised line, and holding in high relief either a swan or a pigeon. The third type is represented by human heads, which here seem to have been placed in pairs, one male and one female. The male is invariably an old face and with wonder-struck expression, and the female a young face and either with half-smiling or placid expression. The facial expression and the mouldings of the heads are marvellously naturalistic. The two together have a framing for mask, semi-oval in shape. How these heads were originally exposed to view on the walls is not yet quite clear to me. The third type of decoration consists of bricks, measuring $8'' \times 7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}''$, with oblong bottoms and semi-circular tops. They are carved with lotus flowers of various conventional forms. These tiles must have formed a string-course.

4. It is a pity that only two feet of the *stūpa* have been preserved above the platform. What has survived shows that its corners were recessed and that each side was at the bottom broken up into two niches. One niche on the north has been well-preserved and the other has been partially preserved. Traces of a similar niche were found also on the east side. The sills of these niches marked the original top level of the platform.

5. As might be expected in the case of such an old monument, additions and alterations were made at least twice. The first period of these additions is marked by the rise of the platform top level by at least 6''. Two new walls, one on each side, were also erected on the east part of the platform and immediately in front of the *stūpa*. But the chief peculiarity of this period is the plaster with which both the *stūpa* and the platform walls were covered. The second period is marked by considerable changes which seem to have been carried out in the 5th century A. D. The *stūpa* was converted into a Śaiva temple. A square shrine seems to have been cut out of the *stūpa* in the centre, surrounded by a *pradakṣiṇā* or circum-ambulatory passage formed by the outside *stūpa* walls. The shrine was furnished with a stone water channel which was covered and taken underground through the *stūpa* and platform walls on the north. The channel appears to have terminated into a *makara* gargoyle, which is the only portion well-dressed and which must consequently have been exposed to view on the north wall of the platform. The ceremonial washings fell out through the *makara* mouth into a brick cistern from which they were carried westwards to the riverside by means of a drain. This drain consisted of bricks and was covered also with bricks set on edges. Access to the *stūpa* was through two brick wall projections on the east, but the Śaiva temple seems to have been provided with a stone entrance of which only the moonstone, the threshold and the lintel in two fragments were exhumed. The ground floor and the platform top were also paved with stone. But the most notable characteristic of this period was the erection of a *torāṇa* whose remains were brought to light in front of the temple. No *torāṇa* of this period has so far been discovered, and consequently the fragments found are of great interest. Some fragments are no doubt missing, but what remain are enough to enable us to understand the original design of the *torāṇa*. It was a piece of the top architrave of this *torāṇa* that was lying near the modern shrine of Mahādeva on the mound and was thought by Carlyle to have belonged to a "Buddhist gateway." One whole jamb of the *torāṇa* was exhumed though in five fragments. Of the other, several tiny pieces were discovered and these not even in such numbers as to form one whole or very nearly whole jamb. Except about 1'6" at the bottom which is plain, the *torāṇa* jamb has been carved on all its four sides. The jamb is oblong and not square in section. Of the less broad sides the outer is sculptured with a long undulating line consisting of a series of lotus stalks inserted one into the other and with their petals occupying the panels formed by the undulation. The inner side is divided into four compartments by four lotus medallions, and each compartment is decorated with vertical flutes the central of which is carved with a spiral leaves ornament. The broader sides of the jamb are each broken up into five panels and surmounted by a *kīrtimukha*. The panels are topped alternatively by the model of an image pedestal and of the front of the *chaitya* top. The lowermost panels, which are longer than the upper ones, are occupied by a male on the east, and a female on the west, side. The male has matted hair, left hand holds a trident resting

vertically on the ground and his right rests on the knot of his *dupattā* or shoulder scarf near the waist. He also bears a third eye in the forehead. All these are clear indications of his being an attendant of Śiva and show that the *torana* is a Śaiva and not a Buddhist gateway as fancied by Carlleyle. The upper panels are each occupied by a pair of lovers standing near trees.

6. The *torana* seems to have had only two architraves. At any rate fragments of only two were picked up. Of the lower three pieces were found; and, although they do not make up one whole architrave, enough has been preserved to show that originally each broader side was divided into 9 panels. Only one end has been preserved and contains on each side in panel a flying Vidyādhara bearing a garland. The other panels apparently portray scenes from Śiva's life. One of these is clearly occupied by a nude Bhairava with his vehicle the dog. Another holds Śiva seated on a pedestal and below a tree, like Tirthamkara, with his hands placed one upon the other on the soles of his feet. He bears matted hair and *mundrās* in his ears, and is flanked by four devotees, two on each side. The upper side of this architrave is not sculptured, but the underside bears carving exactly of the style of the inner sides of the jambs. The upper architrave is decorated on each of the broader sides with a repetition of models of the front of the *chaitya* top ending with *makara* mouths. Neither the under nor the upper side is sculptured, but the mortices in the latter show that the gateway was crowned with pinnacles, two at the sides and one in the centre.

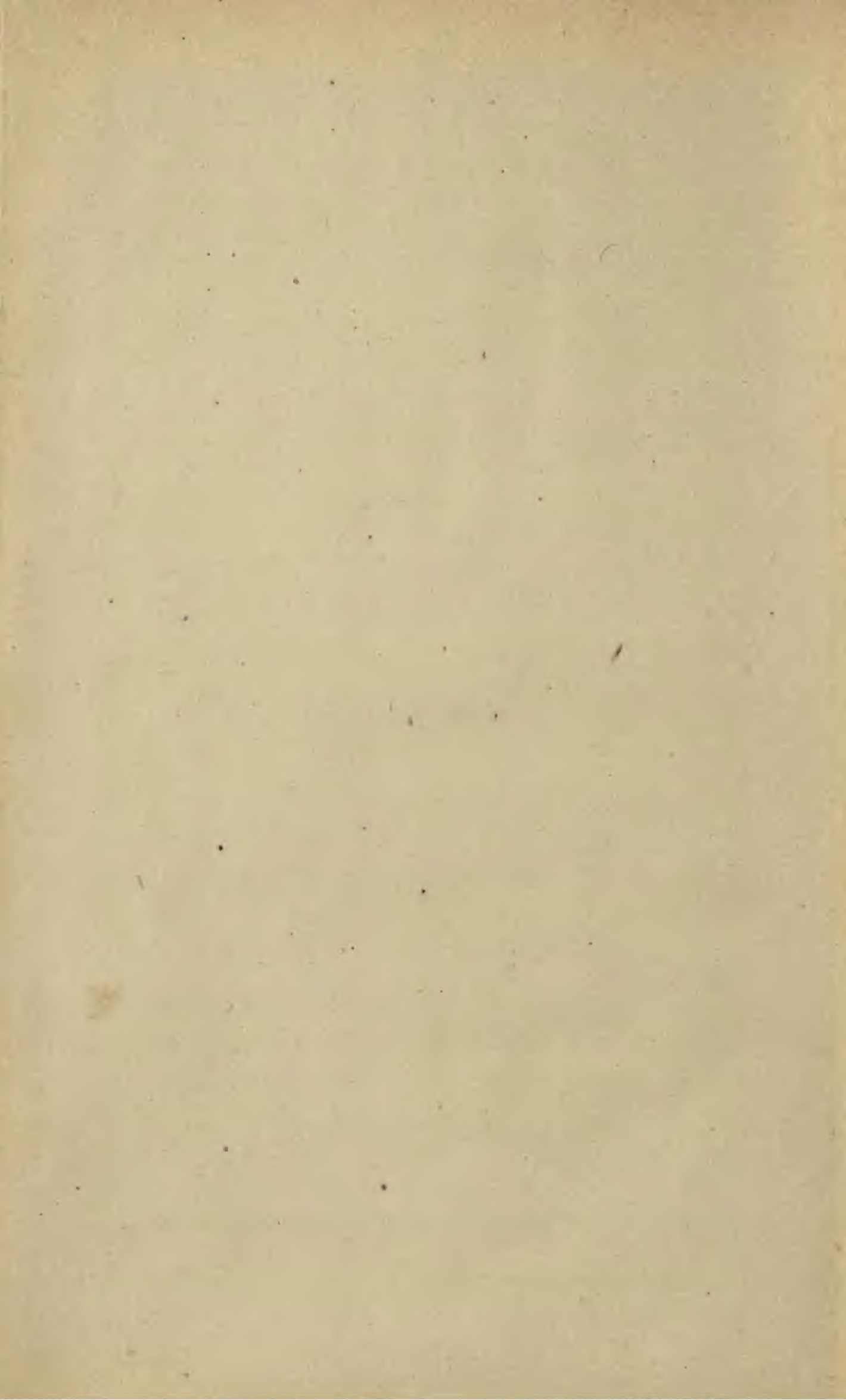
7. The second place where I excavated at Nagari was Hathi-bādā, about half a mile east of the village. It is an open rectangular enclosure, and is so called because it was used as an elephant-stable when Akbar came and encamped himself near Nagari, to invest the fort Chitorgarh. The enclosure is 296' 10" long and 151' broad. Traces of a door are clear in the south wall. Whether there was any similar door provided in the north wall it is not now possible to determine, as the greater portion of it has been destroyed. The full height of the enclosure too has been preserved only at a few places. Each wall was originally 9' 6" high, is pyramidal in section, and is crowned by a coping stone sculptured into three facets, one horizontal at the top and two sloping at the sides. Now, what could have been the object and age of this enclosure? These were the questions which arose in my mind when I first inspected it. Certainly it could not be a structure of the Muhammadan period, though it was employed as an elephant-stable in Akbar's time. The high massive dressed blocks of stone piled one upon the other into this structure without any mortar undoubtedly pointed to a period much earlier than the Muhammadan. In this connection is worth considering an inscription originally found stuck up in a well at Ghosundi about 6 miles from Nagari. The inscription has now been removed to the Victoria Hall at Udaipur. It is well known that the stones used in the Ghosundi well as in the archaeological monuments at Chitorgarh were all brought from Nagari, and looking to the massive nature of the block and the peculiar laminations of the stone on which the inscription is engraved, little doubt is left as to its having originally pertained to this structure, whose stones exactly resemble it in these respects. The contents of the inscription also point to the same inference. It speaks of the erection of a *pūjā-silā-prākāra* by Gajāyana, son of Parāsari for *bhagavat* Samkarshaṇa and Vasudeva. Now, the expression *pūjā-silā-prākāra* evidently means a worship stone enclosure, i. e., a stone enclosure round an object of worship, to distinguish it from enclosures surrounding e. g. palatial buildings. This description obviously answers to our stone enclosure, and it seems that this contained a shrine of the gods Samkarshaṇa and Vasudeva. Some more proof, however, was wanted to show that the space enclosed by the Hathi-bādā was really dedicated to Vaiṣṇava worship. Accordingly, I made a careful inspection of the stones composing the enclosure walls with a view to see whether there were any inscriptions anywhere engraved. One such record was found. Though it was highly weatherworn, there was no doubt that the letters were to be read *Śrī-Viṣṇu-pādābhyām* and were in character of the 7th century A. D. It was thus clear that upto this time at any rate a shrine of Viṣṇu was standing here. I have adduced reasons above to show that the Ghosundi well inscription stone originally formed part of the Hathi-bādā, and it is now necessary to decide how early this structure was in existence and especially whether it was existing during the third century B. C. to which period the

inscription has been assigned. The mere architectural style of the building did not give us much help in fixing its age. It no doubt told us that it was a pre-Muhammadan structure, and its massive lithic components indicated that it was to be ascribed to a very early period. But what this early period was the architectural style was unable to tell us, because this was the first structure of its kind. Accordingly I sunk several trenches round about it. Of course, the ground around it was highly undulating, but at the south-east corner where there was the maximum accumulation of debris, coins of *Śibi-janapada* which Carlleyle collected during his stay at Nagari were found at a level of about six feet above the original ground of the structure. These coins have been rightly assigned by him to the middle of the 2nd century B. C. If these coins are of such an early period and were found at a much higher level than that of the original ground of the enclosure, the latter can easily be assigned to 250 B. C. to which period the Ghosundī inscription referred to above has to be attributed. Nothing, therefore, precludes us from supposing that the Ghosundī inscribed stone was originally part of this enclosure and that consequently it enclosed a shrine of Samkarshana and Vasudeva of 250 B. C. at the latest. This is, therefore, the earliest trace of a Vasudeva temple discovered, the second earliest being that at Besnagar (ancient Vidiśa) which I laid bare near Khām Bābā two years ago and which belonged to about 200 B. C. Very little of the Hathi-bāda shrine, however, has survived; but this need not be wondered at, because very little was found also of the Khām Bābā shrine. All ancient sites have proved mines for exploitation to the people of the surrounding villages and are made to yield materials to build their buildings with. In the case of Nagari we know that the stone of its ancient magnificent structures has been carried to all the neighbouring villages up to a distance of 10 miles, and was transported in large quantities even to Chitorgarh where almost all the old buildings are believed to have been constructed of materials brought from Nagari.

8. The coins of *Śibi-janapada* referred to above bear the following legend : *Majhimikāy[e] Śibi-janapadasa* : 'Coin of the Śibi people belonging to the Madhyamikā city'. It is curious that this obvious meaning has not been grasped by scholars and that the legend consequently not properly interpreted. The word *janapada* means both 'people' and 'an inhabited country'. Here doubtless it has to be taken in the former sense, which is confirmed by another type of coins which give the legend *Rajāna-janapadasa*, 'Coin of the Rājanya people'. The word *Rājanya* is not here the Sanskritised form of the Rajpūt title Rāṇa, as is commonly supposed, but is the name of a people, which at present survives most probably in that of the Rāṇas of the hill districts of the Punjab and the Rāṇes of the Goa territory. This tribal signification of the word has been known since the time of Pāṇini. It is thus clear that the coins found at Nagari are those struck by the Śibi tribe. The Śibis are from the Mahābhārata known to have been settled in the Punjab, and it may be asked how they came so far south as Nagari which is in the south-easternmost part of Rajputāna. But epigraphists and ethnologists need not be told how the different races of ancient India migrated eastward and southward. And it is no doubt to distinguish the Śibis of Nagari from those of the Punjab that in the coin legend mention is made of Madhyamikā which undoubtedly was the old name of Nagari. Patañjali (c. 150 B. C.), the grammarian, speaks of Madhyamikā as being besieged by a Yavana king, and refers to it in such a manner as to show that this event took place in his time. The Yavana or Greek king has long since been identified with Menander, and there can be no question that the town Madhyamikā invested by him is Nagari. From the ruins and inscriptions found here, Nagari appears to have been a place of very great importance. One of the inscriptions discovered by me makes mention of an *Aśvamedha* and another of *Vājapeya*, sacrifice performed here. Both are to be assigned to the middle of the 2nd century B. C. The place where these sacrifices were celebrated, especially the *Aśvamedha*, could not but be the capital of a paramount sovereign, who alone is entitled to perform that sacrifice. And it is quite natural that the Greek prince, aspiring to the rank of the supreme ruler of India, cannot possibly leave the king of Madhyamikā (Nagari) unvanquished.

9. I have described, above, the *stūpa* which I laid bare in the Mahādeva Temple mound. It is, indeed, a very strange thing that we should find here a

brick *stūpa* erected. The whole of the Udaipur State is a hilly region. Nagari itself is surrounded by hills. And almost all the ancient monuments at present standing here on the ground are of stone. At Sāñchi, e. g., which is similarly situated in a hilly district the *stūpas* are of stone. Why should we, therefore, find a brick *stūpa*? In Sind or in the plains of the Punjab and the United Provinces where stone is scarce the construction of brick *stūpas* is perfectly normal and intelligible. But it is inexplicable in Nagari where one sees nothing but hills all around and where consequently stone is the natural building material. What is again noteworthy is that the Nagari *stūpa* is not a plain edifice devoid of all ornamentation but is built of highly decorated mouldings and that the decorative tiles belonging to it which have been described above are terracottas of a high order and will in point of texture and artistic merit bear all comparison to those of the best type that are found in Gandhāra on the north-west frontiers. Why should have this art flourished in Nagari? The most plausible reply is that it came here with the Śibis from the Punjab. It, however, deserves to be noticed that whereas some motifs from the Greek art have clearly been borrowed in the Gandhāra, they are conspicuous by their absence in the Madhyamika, terracottas. The Śibis migrated into the southern parts of Rājputāna about 150 B. C. when Greek art had not exercised any influence over that of Gandhāra.



PART II (b).

ORIGINAL RESEARCH.

10. The Curator of the Barton Museum, Bhāvnagar, was good enough to send me for examination two sets of Valabhi copper-plates which were recently brought to light in the

Valabhi plates.

Bhāvnagar State. One of these registers a grant made by Śīlāditya III from Camp Pundhi(?) kāśaka in *Sam* 347 *Vaiśākha* su 15. The earliest date so far known for this prince being 350 (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. IV, p. 76) the present inscription takes the date three years earlier. The grantee is a Brāhmaṇ named Saggada popularly called Dikshita, son of Sāmbadatta, of the Kauśika *gōtra* and belonging to the Yajurveda, living at Valabhi but originally come from Pushyaśāmbapura. The grant consisted of three different pieces of land, measuring 100 *pādāvartas* in all and situated in the village of Kakkapadra in the Kalāpaka district (*pathaka*) of the Surāshtra country. The boundaries of each one of these pieces of land have been specified. The writer of this grant is *divirapati* Madanāditya, son of *divirapati* Skandabhāṭa, and the *dūtaka* is prince Dhruvasēna.

11. The second charter was issued by Śīlāditya IV from his camp Meghavana in *Sam* 387 *dvi-Pausa* ba 4. The last date of this Valabhi king being 382, the present grant brings it down by five years. The donee is a Brāhmaṇ named Di[kshi]ta, son of Brāhmaṇ Sāmbadatta of the Kauśika *gōtra* and Vajasaneya *śākhā*, originally from Pushyaśāmbapura, no doubt the same as Pushyaśāmbapura of the previous plates. The grant was of a piece of land measuring 25 *pādāvartas* and a well, situated on the north-eastern boundary of the village Maḍasara. The writer of this charter is Mammaka who bears the four titles *Sāndhi-vigrahika*, *Divira-pati*, *Mahāpratihāra* and *Sāmanā*. The *dūtaka* is prince Kharagraha.

12. When the Gujārāt Sāhitya Parishad held its session last year at Surat, many objects of antiquarian interest were exhibited for the inspection of the people. Among these were four copper-plate grants which, after the session was over, I was able to secure for examination, through the kind offices of its Secretary Mr. Ranjitram Vavabhai Mehta who is celebrated for his very keen interest in all antiquarian matters connected with Gujārāt and Kathiawār. One of these was found to be the Hansot copper-plate grant of the Chāhamāna prince Bhartṛivadda II dated V. E. 813 (A. D. 756), a summary of which has been given by me in paragraph 12 on page 41 of the Progress Report of this Circle for the year ending 31st March 1908. This inscription will be published in the *Epigraphia Indica* by Dr. Sten Konow. Another was found to be the Surat copper-plate charter by the Chaulukya Kīrtirāja of Lāṭadeśa dated Śaka 940, a notice of which from the late H. H. Dhruva has appeared in the *Vienna Oriental Journal*, Vol. VII, p. 88. The remaining two grants, however, were found

Plates of Solanki Karnaṇāja.

to be new and were both issued by the Solāṅki sovereign Karnaṇāja. The earlier of these is dated *Śrī-Vikramādityōtpādita-samvatsara-śatēshv-ēkādaśasu* *ēka-trim(trim)śad-adhikēshu atr-āṅkatōpi sam* 1131 *Kārttika-śudi 11 ēkādaśi-parvaṇi*. The grantee is Paṇḍita Mahīdhara, son of Rudrāditya and grandson of Madhusūdana, of the Māṇḍavya *gōtra* and originally from Madhyadeśa. The village granted was Dhāmaṇāchha of the Talaha (?) six-hundred in the Nāgasārika (Nausari) division. The village was bounded on the east by A[jhe]rai, on the south by Torāṇa, on the west by Aśvalasāṭi and on the north by Kachchhāvali. The writer of the grant was Kēkara, son of Kayastha Vatēśvara and the *dūtaka*, Śrī-Bhōgāditya, Minister for peace and war. The letters engraved in this copper-plate charter were so shallow that no good impression could be taken. The other copper-plate grant of Karnaṇāja is a word for word repetition of the first grant except in respect of the date which is not only somewhat different but is also differently worded, viz., *Śaka-samvatsara-śad-adhika-navaty-adhika-nava-śatyām āṅkatōpi* 996 *Mārgaśira-sudi 11 Bhaumē*. Though the letters of this record were deeply incised, it is not complete and ends abruptly with

Kachchhāvālī-grāmah after the specification of the boundaries of the village. The object of making this second copy of the grānt is not quite clear.

13. At Nagari, 7 miles north of Chitorgarh in the Udaipur State, Rajputānā, and where I was encamped last cold season for the purposes of excavation, was found by me an inscription stone of the Gupta period in the house of a Regar called Hariyā. The inscribed stone was originally discovered, I am told, in the citadel about one-fourth of a mile on the south of the present village of Nagari. The stone had been broken into several pieces, but excepting a few letters at the beginning of the first four lines, the whole record can be read without any difficulty.

14. The inscription begins with a verse in praise of Vishṇu, which occupies the whole of the first three lines and part of the fourth line. There is set forth the date which is V. E. 481. The object of the inscription is to record the erection of a temple to Vishṇu by the three Baniā brothers Satyaśūra, Srugandha and Dāsa. Their mother was Vāsū, and of their father's name the initial letters *Jaya* only have been preserved. They were the grandsons of Vishṇuchara and great-grandsons of Vṛiddhibodda.

15. The most important part of the inscription consists in the specification of the date which has been expressed in the following words: *Kṛiteshu chaturshu varsha-kateshu ekāṣīty-uttareśhv-asyām Mālava-pūrvvāyām 400 80 1 Kārttika-śukla-pañchamyām*. The first portion of the date speaks of four hundred and eighty-one Kṛita years having elapsed. From the Mandasor inscription of Naravarman discovered by me, we learn that Kṛita was the name of the years of the Vikrama era which are now called Samvat. I have also shown in my paper on this inscription that before its discovery there were known at least two records, viz., the Bijaygaḍh stone pillar inscription of Viṣṇuvardhana and the Gaṅgadhar stone inscription of Viśvavarman, which contained the mention of Kṛita years. There can, therefore, be no doubt that the word Kṛita of our new inscription has to be taken in the sense of Vikrama samvat and that consequently the year 481 is of the Vikrama era. The second portion of the date makes mention of the lunar day in the words: *481 Kārttika-śukla-pañchamyām*, i. e., on the 5th day of the bright half of Kārttika of the year 481. The most interesting expression is that which qualifies *pañchamyām*, viz., *Mālava-pūrvvāyām*. What is the meaning of the word *pūrvva* in this expression? At first sight it seems tempting to take it in the sense in which the word has been used in the phrase *etasyām pūrvvāyām* which we meet with in Kushana and Gupta inscriptions. But a little reflection will convince anybody that it cannot suit here, because this phrase always follows the specification of the date and not precedes it as in the present record. It is worthy of note that Apté's dictionary gives 'established, customary, of long standing' as one of the significations of *pūrvva*. Unfortunately, no reference has been cited in support of it. But the sense suits here most excellently, and, what is more, the phrase *Mālava-pūrvvāyām* of our record is thereby brought into consonance with the expressions *Mālavānām gaṇa-sthityā*, *Mālva-gaṇa-sthiti-vaśāt* or *Mālava-gaṇ-āmnāte* of other inscriptions. *Mālava-pūrvva* thus means "established or customary among the Mālavas". Now it deserves to be noticed that the expression *Mālava-pūrvvāyām* qualifies *pañchamyām* (*tithau*). This, therefore, clearly shows that the Mālavas had their own peculiar system of reckoning the *tithi* of the Kṛita (i. e., Samvat) year. We know that the years of the Vikrama era found in the old inscriptions present different methods of computation. Thus while some are according to the Kārtikādi, others are according to the Chaitrādi, system. Some *tithis* again conform to the Pūrṇimānta and some to the Amānta arrangement of the lunar months. The Mālava system may have represented one of these two peculiarities or perhaps even a combination of both. Whatever the method of their computation was, this much is certain that not only the *tithis* but even the years were affected thereby. And this is the reason why we find the phrases *Mālava-gaṇa-sthiti* and *Mālava-gaṇ-āmnāta* used in connection with the (Vikrama) years as distinguished from the *tithis*. In the Nagari epigraph too, the year 481 has for the same reason been expressly included in the specification of the *tithi*. As I have previously stated, the Mālavas had nothing to do with the foundation of the Vikrama era. The old name of the Vikrama years was Kṛita, whatever that name may mean. The connection of the Mālavas with this era was only in regard to the system of reckoning the *tithis* and thereby

the years also. In my paper on the Mandasor inscription of Naravarman I had suspected this, but this is now unmistakably demonstrated by the expression *Mālava-pūrvvāyām* of the Nagari record used as an adjective of *pañchamyām* (*tithau*).

16. A new inscription has been found in Rājputānā, which is not without some importance. It was for years lying stuck up into a *chabutrā* or platform near Chainrām Agarvālā's *trawārī* or step-well at Partābgarh, capital of a Native State of the same name, in south Rājputānā. Rai Bahadur Gaurishankar Ojha, Superintendent of the Rājputānā Museum, obtained tidings of it, hurried to the place, and secured the inscribed stone for the Museum through the good graces of the Mahārājikūmār of Partābgarh. The inscription is certainly worth editing, and I am glad to hear that the Superintendent has already forwarded a paper for publication to the Director-General of Archæology in India. A summary of its contents will here not be unwelcome especially as the paper will take long to publish.

17. The inscription begins with the invocation for protection of the god Sun and of the goddess Durgā *alias* Kātyāyanī. The first is no doubt represented by Indrāditya and the second by Vātayakṣhiṇī of the text. The epigraph then divides itself into four parts. The first registers a grant made by Mahendrapāla II of the imperial Pratihāra dynasty reigning at Mahodaya (Kanauj). The language used in the genealogical portion, characterised as it is by the specification of the names of the queens and the faiths of the kings, is identical with that occurring in the copper-plate grants of his family except in the fact that the portion pertaining to Bhoja II has been omitted from our inscription. The importance of the first part and consequently of the whole record is two-fold. First, it gives us the name of the new prince of the imperial Pratihāra dynasty, viz., Mahendrapāla II, who was son of Vināyakapāla from his queen Prasādhānādevī of the Devathā(Ā)rdhi family. The date of Mahendrapāla II supplied by this inscription is V. S. 1003 (= A. D. 946). For his father Vināyakapāla or Kshitipāla we have dates ranging from A. D. 914 to 931. It is worthy of note that this king had also another successor, viz., Devapāla, for whom the date V. S. 1005 (= A. D. 948) is furnished by a Siyaḍoṇī inscription. It thus appears that Mahendrapāla II reigned between Vināyakapāla and Devapāla. Devapāla, again, appears to be a (younger) brother to Mahendrapāla II, for he could have been either a brother or son of Mahendrapāla; and if he had been a son, he should certainly have been described as *pādānuudyāta* or successor of the latter, instead of Kshitipāla. He must, therefore, be a brother to Mahendrapāla II, supposing that Devapāla and Mahendrapāla were not names of one and the same king as is not impossible. In the second place, the importance of this epigraph consists in the fact that it finally sets at rest the controversy that had raged in regard to this imperial Pratihāra dynasty. Three copper-plate charters were issued from Mahodaya (Kanauj) by the kings Bhoja, Mahendrapāla (I) and Vināyakapāla (Kshitipāla) whose dates were read by Dr. Fleet and Prof. Kielhorn as 100, 155 and 188 and referred to the Harsha era. They maintained that these princes could not be identified with the homonymous kings named in the Gwālior, Pehevā and Siyaḍoṇī stone-inscriptions first because the former bore the subordinate title *mahārāja* and the latter, the paramount titles *paramabhaṭṭāraka*, *mahārājādhirāja*, *paramēśvara*, and secondly, because the dates of the latter clearly ranged between V. S. 960 and 1005 and consequently they were posterior to the former by one full century. Fourteen years ago I wrote a paper combating this view. I contended that the title *mahārāja* did not necessarily denote a subordinate feudatory rank and could be appropriately applied even to an independent ruler, that the dates of the copper-plate inscriptions were wrongly read and ought to be read 900, 955 and 988 and referred to the Vikrama era so that they were in perfect conformity with the Vikrama dates supplied by the stone inscriptions, and that the very fact that there was a perfect agreement not only in the names but also in the order of succession of four princes mentioned in the copper-plates on the one hand and the stone inscriptions on the other, could not be attributed to a mere coincidence but was a conclusive proof in favour of their identity. Three years later a stone inscription was discovered near Sāgartāl in the close vicinity of Gwālior in which the agreement in names and order of succession extended to six generations, and,

curiously enough, it suddenly brought round Prof. Kielhorn to my views. It is noteworthy that this new inscription contained no date and that no titles, subordinate or paramount, were conjoined with the names of any kings, and what I cannot understand is why the agreement in point of names and genealogical order was thought by Prof. Kielhorn to be sufficient when it was carried to six generations by this Gwalior record and not sufficient though carried to four generations before its discovery. The present inscription, however, clearly decides in favour of my view. All the names except Bhoja II mentioned in the copper-plate grants are found in this stone record. Secondly the title *mahārāja* which is so far found coupled with the royal names in the copper-plates only is repeated in this stone epigraph. In fact, as stated above, the actual language employed in the copper-plates to describe the genealogy is reiterated in this stone inscription, and to me it appears almost certain that this last is but a lithic copy of the grant originally issued in copper-plate by Mahendrapāla II. Whether we suppose that the grant was originally issued in copper-plate or in stone, the date of the present inscription can be read beyond all doubt; and this is the most crucial point. It is expressed both in symbols and figures. This is a most fortunate circumstance for the reading of figures can never be doubtful whereas that of symbols is still so. Leaving aside, therefore, for the present the numerical symbols, the figures indicate that the date is clearly 1003. Here then we have got an inscription which contains a word for word repetition of the genealogical preamble of the copper-plates including even the title *mahārāja* and gives the date 1003 for a son of Vināyakapāla (-Kshitipāla) for whom the date 974 has been furnished in figures and consequently without any doubt by a stone inscription. The conclusion is, therefore, irresistible that the kings of the copper-plates are identical with the homonymous kings of the stone inscriptions and that the correct readings of the dates of the copper-plates which are denoted in symbols are not 100, 155 and 188 as done by Dr. Fleet and Prof. Kielhorn, but 900, 955 and 988 as shown by me and Dr. Hoernle. Now, for the numerical symbols in which also the date of our inscription is expressed. These are *trso*, *sam* and *lri*. Of the first symbol the letter *t* is to be taken along with the preceding syllables *sam* and *va* so as to form the word *samvat*. This is on the analogy of the dates expressed in the copper-plates of this dynasty. The remainder, viz., *rso*, must be taken to be identical with *sro* and to stand for 100 as ably shown by Dr. Hoernle. *Sam* must, therefore, be understood to be a multiplier of the preceding symbol, viz., 100, and consequently to denote the figure for 10. Obviously the remaining symbol *lri* has to be taken to stand for 3. It is only by this interpretation that the symbols can be made to yield the date 1003. Our knowledge of the numeral symbols is yet neither exhaustive nor definite, and the present inscription certainly adds to this knowledge by supplying two new symbols, one for 10 and the other for 3.

18. Now in regard to the details of the first part of the inscription. It records the grant, by Mahendrapāladeva (II) of the village Kharpparpadraka near Ghonṭavarshikā and situated in the western division (*pathaka*) of Daśapura to the goddess Vāṭayakshinī connected with the monastery of Harirsheśvara, a Daśapura (Dasorā) Chaturvedi Brāhmaṇ. Daśapura has been universally identified with the present Mandasaur in the Gwalior State and is the cradle of a Brāhmaṇ caste called Dasorā who are found in numbers both in the Udaipur and Partābgarh States. Ghonṭavarshikā is Ghotārsī, 7 miles east of Partābgarh, and Kharparapadraka is Kharot 7 miles south-east of Partābgarh. The *dūtaka* was Jagganāga, and the grant was drawn up by *purohita* Trivikrama. It bears the full date *Samvat 1003 Margga vadi 5*, and ends with the sign-manual of one Vidagdha, who probably was governor of the Daśapura division. It appears that Mahendrapāla originally issued a copper-plate charter whose contents were engraved on the stone along with the grants.

19. The second part of the inscription commences with an account of a local Chāhamāna dynasty which made itself conspicuous first in the reign of the Pratihāra sovereign Bhoja I. The first prince mentioned of this family is Govindarāja. His son was Durlabharāja, and the latter's son was Indrarāja who erected a temple to the Sun called Indraditya after him. Then we are told that at the request of this Indrarāja, Mādhava, son of Dāmodara, granted from Ujjain on the Mīna-saṁkrānti day, after bathing in the temple of Mahākālā and

worshipping the god, a village called Dhārāpadraka for repairs to and for the performance of *bali* and *charu* sacrificial rites on the site, in Ghoṇṭavarsha, attached to the god Nityapramudita. Mādhava, we are informed, was *Tantrapāla*, *Mahāsāmanta* and *Mahādandanāyaka* and was at Ujjain. At that time, we are further informed, Śamma, appointed by the Commander-in-chief Kokkata, was *chargé d'affairs* at Maṇḍapikā, which seems to be no other than Māṇḍa in the Dhār State. If this identification is correct, Dhārāpadraka can be no other than Dhār itself. This grant is signed by Mādhava and countersigned by Vidagdha of the first grant.

20. The third part of the inscription commences with the date *Saṃvat 999 Śrāvaṇa sudi 1*, and says that on this day *Mahārājādhirāja* Bhartṛipatta, son of Khommāna, granted to the god Indrarājāditya of Ghoṇṭavarsha, a field called Vainvillika in the village of Palāsakūpikā. Palāsakūpikā is probably Palasiā in the Partāgarh State. Bhartṛipatta is no doubt the same as Bhartṛipatta II of the Guhilot dynasty (vide *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XXXIX, page 191 ff.). The fourth part registers three minor grants. The first is by Devarāja son of Chāmūṇḍarāja to the god Indrāditya. The second is by Indrarāja to the god Trailokyamohana in the grounds of Indrādityadeva. The third is by the local banias in favour of Vaṭayakshipt. In the last line we are told that the *praśasti* was engraved by Siddhapa, son of Satya; and the inscription ends with the date *Sam 1003*.

21. Two copper-plate grants were found at Kureṭhā in the Gwalior State by Mr. M. B. Garde, Inspector of Archaeology. He was kind enough to send me impressions of them, from which the following brief account has been prepared. Both the grants belong to the Pratihāra dynasty, which succeeded the Kachhvāhas in their rule over Gwalior. The first is dated V. S. 1277 and was issued by Malayavarman, who, we are told, was the great-grandson of Naṭula, grandson of Pratāpsimha, and son of Vighraha and his queen Lalhanadevi. The last was daughter of Kelhanadeva, who can be no other than the Chāhamāna Kelhana, ruler of Nāḍol in Mārwar and for whom we have dates ranging between V. S. 1221-1249. Her husband Vighraha is represented to have fought with a Mlechchha king, no doubt Qutbuddin Aibak who in A. D. 1196 "humbled the pride of Gwalior." Their son Malayavarman, the donor of the grant, is, however, mentioned to have seized Gopagiri (Gwalior), which event no doubt refers to the re-capture of the fort by the Hindus from the Muhammadans in the confusion which arose on Aibak's death in A. D. 1210 (Cunningham's *Archæol. Surv. Rep.*, Vol. II, p. 379, and Duff's *Chronology*, p. 183). This Malayavarman is no doubt to be identified with the Malayavarmadeva of the coins with the dates V. S. 1280, 1282, 1283 and 1290 which Cunningham found "at Mārwar itself and in the the neighbouring cities of Jhansi and Gwalior" (*Coins of Mediæval India*, pp. 89-91, and *Rep.*, Vol. II, 314). The occasion of the grant was a solar eclipse which took place on *Saṃvat 1277, Jyeshṭha-Vadi 15 Ravi-dina*. And the charter was issued by Malayavarman after bathing in the river Charmanvatī (Chambal) to two Brāhmaṇ brothers Vatsa and Harapāla of the Bheraṇḍa family and Vasala gotra. The second grant was made by Nrivarman or Naravarman, brother of Malayavarman, to one Vatsa, a Gauda Brāhmaṇ on *Saṃvat 1304 Chaitra-śukla-pratipadi Budhavāsara*.

22. In May 1915 I had occasion to inspect the coins cabinet of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society with the help of Mr. K. N. Dikshit, Assistant Curator, Prince of Wales Museum. Three coins struck me as of unusual interest. The first of these was a circular bronze coin of Demetrius. The obverse bears a diademed bust of the king without elephant's scalp, and the reverse, Heracles seated on rock with a short club in his right hand with the legend ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ. The unique feature of the coin consists (1) in the occurrence of the epithet of ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ on the coin of one of the earliest Indo-Greek princes, its use having so far been not known before the reign of Antimachos I, and (2) in the fact that the seated Heracles type was not known to have descended from Euthydemus I to his son Demetrius. The second is a silver coin of Menander with a bust of Pallas wearing a crested helmet on the obverse, and a circular buckler with an ox-head in the centre. This type has so far been known to us only in copper and is new as minted in silver. The third is a circular silver coin of Havishka of the

NANA-OKPO type. This is the second silver coin found of the Kushana dynasty, the first being of Vima Kadphises. While the coin of Havishka agrees in standard of weight with the silver issue of the Indo-Scythian and Indo-Parthian kings, that of Vima Kadphises was, according to Cunningham, intended for the equivalent of a Roman silver *denarius* though Mr. Whitehead is "inclined to regard it in the nature of a proof-piece."

Mr. N. M. Billimoria of Bhuj sent me some coins for selection for the Prince of Wales Museum. Among these was an oval-shaped copper coin of Andragoras. On the obverse is the head of Alexander the Great, and on the reverse, a horse-man, with the Greek legend ΑΝΔΡΑΓΟΡΑΣ below. Justin tells us that there were two princes bearing this name, both of them Satraps of Parthia. The first was a contemporary of Alexander, and the second was ousted eighty years later by the first Arsaces. The Catalogue of the British Museum makes mention of two coins of Andragoras, one gold and one silver. And Prof. Gardner, the author of the Catalogue, thinks that these belong to the second of these Satraps. Mr. Billimoria's coin may safely, I think, be ascribed to the first Andragoras as is clear from the occurrence of Alexander the Great's head on the obverse.

24. In paragraph 24 of page 7 above, I have spoken about the hoard of coins found in the Jambughodā State, Rewākāṇṭhā Agency, and sent to me for examination. Mr. K. N. Dikshit, Assistant Curator, Prince of Wales Museum, was good enough to do it for me. A copy of my report will be found on page 28 above. But here two coins from this hoard deserve particular mention.

MAHOMEDAN.

- (1) Circular Silver coin of Muzaffar II, Sultān of Gujarāt (1511-25 A. D.)—
Size : 75 ; *Wt.* 109 grains. *Mint*—Mustafābād. *Date* 932 A. H.=
 1525-26 A. D.

Obv. :—Within peaked square.

السلطان
 مظفر شاه
 خلد الله ملكه

Outside square, near circular border—

Below : شهر
 Right : اعظم
 Above : معظّم
 Left : باد

Rev. :—Within circular border—

الموید بتائید الرحمت شمس
 الدنيا والدين ابوالنفر [۲] ۳ [۹]

- (2) Same as (1), but date 926 (A. H.) (1519-20 A. D.) which is reversed through mistake.

25. These coins present a hitherto unknown type and show that the Mustafābād (Gīrnār) Mint was not closed with the reign of Mahmūd Begara but was in use till the end of the reign of his son and successor Muzuffar II.

26. I have refrained from giving any detailed account of the coins referred to in the preceding paragraphs as they were all handed over by me to Mr. K. N. Dikshit for writing a paper on them for the Director-General's *Annual*, where the detailed description will duly appear along with the necessary plate to illustrate them.

PART III.

CONSERVATION COMMENT.

SECTION I.

I have stated above that at Chāmpānir four buildings were taken up for special repairs. The Hālol Gateway, being in the most precariously dilapidated condition, had to receive our immediate attention. The abutments had collapsed and the archway was in danger of falling. The return, side and end walls had also collapsed, causing a vast accumulation of debris. The debris was cleared away, but this was no easy work, as the facing stones of the walls had become loose and threatened to fall the moment the debris which held them in their position was removed. Exceedingly great care had thus to be exercised in clearing it away. The face stones of the walls which were ashlar work, were reset, and new ones were supplied to replace those missing. As the debris was removed, small door openings in the return walls were laid bare, each leading to a staircase inside. The staircase was spiral and entirely of stone. Each winder was a full stone with one end curved to form its own central post and the other fixed into the wall. On the north side almost all the winders had disappeared, but on the south most of these were preserved, about ten of the middle winders being out of centre or broken, and some on the top missing. After the abutment and return walls were rebuilt, those of the winders that were not broken, were refixed in position, and newly disused ones were substituted for the broken or missing ones. Nearly all the voussoirs of the arch had been shattered and along the intrados there was a crack two inches in breadth. The masonry above was in a dilapidated condition, being full of hollows. Cement mortar rendering was applied to the soffit surface, and the arch was grouted from above by means of Sir Francis Fox's grouting machine and converted into one solid compact mass. It gave me great pleasure to find that all repairs to the Hālol Gateway were executed thoroughly and according to archæological tenets, except in one respect. The side and end walls on the north of the gateway had like others been stripped of their facing, but while the ashlar of those other walls was restored to their original design, here it was replaced by rubble, with the result that we have new rubble work exactly flush with the old ashlar masonry which, to say the least, looks exceedingly incongruous. What was here wanted was either the renewal of the whole ashlar facing or the mere strengthening of the walls with rubble underpinning in cement mortar in the more deeply undermined portions, leaving the surface of the repair rough and uneven and not attempting to bring it to a fair face.

2. In front of the Hālol Gateway is the Entrance into Chāmpānir city from the main Road. Through the action of the weather, its bricks were so badly eaten away at the bottom that the walls were in imminent danger of collapsing any moment, a condition aggravated by their very great height. There were also great heaps of debris and a dense growth of trees and vegetation here. The walls have now been underpinned with brick facing backed with cement concrete. The debris and vegetation from the entrance have been entirely removed, and the whole area rendered level, clean and tidy.

3. Another building, which was in a parlous condition and which called next for attention, was that locally known as the Maṇḍvi, which served as the custom-house of Chāmpānir city in bygone days when it was in a prosperous condition. In the centre originally was an arched gateway, of which only six arches have been preserved. The columns, which supported the arch vaulting, being too slender, gave rise to outward thrusts, causing cracks in the vault soffits and displacement in the columns and side walls. The displacement in the columns has now been counteracted by the provision of iron ties, and that in the side walls by the erection of a rubble buttress against each impost. The filling between the arches in the north side wall was out of plumb and tilted at a dangerous angle. This has all been dismantled and reset. The roots of a tree had penetrated into the masonry of the south wall, loosening stones and

overturning parts. The tree was cut down, the roots extracted and destroyed, and the masonry rebuilt.

4. The third monument at Chāmpānir which received attention was the guard-room near the Godhrā gateway. Here no less than twelve lintels had been fractured and were precariously held in position. Eleven of these were carefully jacked up one by one, and supported by angle irons with ends inserted between the lintels and the pillar capitals. While one of the lintels was being jacked up, the floor, which has unexpectedly proved to be hollow beneath, suddenly gave way and the wooden blocks on which the jacks were resting crashed down. The wooden supports resting on the jacks fell at the sides, and the lintel was jerked further out of position. Fortunately no workman was injured; nor was any damage caused to the masonry. A log of a length sufficient to rest on the pillar bases was cut out and so used. As no weight was thus thrown on the floor, no further accident of this nature happened.

5. The Shahr-ki or Bohra-ki Masjid was next taken in hand for repairs. But nothing of importance was carried out before the end of March beyond clearing a great amount of debris which had accumulated against all the sides except the front.

D. R. B.

SECTION II.

6. In Ahmedabad, no work of special repair was put in hand during the year, but an expenditure of Rs. 1,680 was incurred upon the maintenance and annual repair of the Muhammadan monuments in the City and district.

7. At Sarkhej, Rs. 1,292 were expended upon the work of renewing stone *jālī* panels, which had latterly been broken, in the Zanānā Palace on the west side of the great tank.

At Dholka, certain structural repairs upon the mosque of Bahlol Khān Qazī were undertaken at a cost of Rs. 1,021. The work here consisted principally in dismantling and rebuilding a considerable portion of the wall at the south west corner of the mosque, which was in precarious condition.

8. In East Khāndesh district, the repair of the old temple of Maheshwar Mahādev, at Pātan, has been completed at a cost of Rs. 1,509, of which Rs. 762 were spent during the year under report. The work was comprised by the insertion of rolled steel beams to support a broken lintel under the dome, and the erection of an enclosing railing about the temple, after the encroaching jungle growth had been cleared.

9. At the Paṇḍu Lenā caves, in Nasik district, Rs. 721 were expended upon necessary repairs in the way of constructing masonry piers, etc., in support of dilapidated portions of the cave fronts, filling with rammed earth a couple of small tanks where the annual water accumulation was causing the sculptured rock face to become badly disintegrated, removing fallen debris from certain of the caves and generally putting the whole in order. Stone preservative solution was also applied to the disintegrated surfaces of some of the sculptures and carvings.

10. At Sinnar, special repair was carried out upon the temple of Gondesvar, where some damaged corbels and the dilapidated bases of pillars were strengthened with cement, angle iron inserted to support fractured stone lintels, and steps taken to arrest the decay of some of the sculptural carving by the application of stone preservative. Materials have been purchased for a lightning conductor, the need for which was apparent when this temple was struck and somewhat damaged by lightning a few years ago; while the images which were wilfully damaged here in the previous year have been pieced together with Meyer's stone cement.

At Anjaneri, also in the Nasik district, measures have been taken for the conservation of the rock-cut caves, Rs. 252 being spent upon removing jungle, clearing debris and generally putting the site in order.

11. At Bijapur, in addition to an expenditure of Rs. 2,000 upon the maintenance and current repair of the historical buildings, a number of minor special works were undertaken. At the Jāmī' masjid a dilapidated archway in the northern aisle, which was

previously blocked up with infilling, has been properly secured, and the way opened out again. Similarly a supporting arch was also found necessary under a portion of the gallery ceiling in the Ibrāhīm Rauzā. The Chānd Bavdi has been cleared of rubbish and put in order; while steps have been taken to prevent the abuse of the Dakhani 'Idgāh, as a latrine, by the local inhabitants.

12. At Aihole, a further sum of Rs. 829 was expended on the work of cutting away encroaching jungle and building dry stone walls about the many important old temples in this locality, similar works also being undertaken at Pattadkal in the neighbourhood at a cost of Rs. 201 during the past year; while at Badāmī, in the same district, minor repairs were in execution upon the Jain and Vaishnav caves, and necessary works have been put in hand upon the Dravidian temples in the surrounding hills, underpinning and securing dilapidated masonry being the principal items involved.

13. At Dambal in the Dhārwar district the temple of the Dodda Basappa has received further attention. Radiating rubble stone buttresses have been erected in temporary support of the bulging portions of the circular *śikhara* façade and the displaced carved stones in the upper portion have been refixed. The work here is one demanding considerable circumspection and care in its execution owing to the loose nature of the rubble core, through the displacement of which the outer wrought facing of the walls has been forced precariously out of place.

14. At Haveri, in the same district, necessary works upon the temple of Śiddheśvar were undertaken at a cost of Rs. 483. The work consisted primarily in inserting angle irons to provide needed support to the widely projecting *chajjā*, straightening inclined shafts and columns, and resetting the uneven paving; while at Amergol, Hubli taluka, the temple of Śankarling was repaired at a cost of Rs. 596, the work being comprised principally by the underpinning of overhanging masonry, the refixing of displaced wrought facing stones and generally securing the temple fabric from further dilapidation. The site has also been cleared up and put in order.

15. At Broach, towards the repair of the Jami' masjid Rs. 1,665 were spent in the past year. The work was comprised by minor repairs to the *chajjā* and dome, eradicating ingrown vegetation—a fair portion of the masonry had to be dismantled for this purpose, and rebuilt—and putting the mosque enclosure in order. A latter-day erection in the form of an enclosed tank which disfigured the front of the *masjid* was also dismantled and removed.

16. At Ahmednagar, expanded metal screens have been provided in the arch openings of the façade of Nizam Ahmad Shah's tomb to exclude cattle and birds, which were a considerable nuisance here.

17. In Sind, attention was given to the Jami' masjid at Khudābad in Larkhānā district, where the walls and minarets were repaired and the glazed tiling—a special feature with these monuments of Sind—was secured. Needful repair of the chunam plastering was also carried out here; while similar items of repair were also undertaken upon the tomb of Yār Muhammad Kalhorā in the same locality—the combined cost of these works amounting to Rs. 490. The tomb of Nūr Muhammad Kalhorā at Moro was also put in repair at a cost of Rs. 235, measures of the nature of those noted above being undertaken here also.

18. At Hyderabad (Sind) similar petty repairs were carried out upon the tombs of the Ghulām Nabī and Ghulām Shāh Kalhorā; and, again, at Tattā among the early Muhammadan tombs on the Makhli Hills.

19. The above remarks deal with the more noteworthy monuments upon which conservation work has been carried out in the year under review. For further details of the work undertaken in the Western Circle, and the expenditure incurred, a reference is invited to the information compiled under Appendix K.

20. The following notes are in connection with some of the more important monuments visited in the course of a cold weather tour:—

KANHERI CAVES.

Of the ninety-nine numbered caves plotted upon the survey map appearing in the Thānā Gazetteer, the important ones calling for conservation attention with some urgency are those numbered 1, 2, 3, 10, 21, 35, 56, 65 and 66. As is inevitable in dealing with such rock-cut non-structural monuments comprehensive measures of repair are scarcely possible, and the recommendations put forward must be, in some degree, tentative and experimental. In the case of the Kanheri excavations the friable nature of the rock in which they are cut further complicates matters, for here certain of the rock strata approach laterite in substance, and are badly disintegrated.

21. Much water floods over the projecting fronts of the caves in the yearly rains, to the further detriment of these decaying portions, and this must be prevented or, at any rate, minimized before any satisfactory measure of repair can be assured. Happily, as was discovered upon climbing over the tops of some of the caves, original catch-gutters exist, cut by the excavators of the caves. These original channels are now defective in several places, grown with vegetation and blocked with stones; but much can be done by clearing and mending them towards diverting the monsoon rain spouts from the cave fronts.

22. The weathered surface of the rock excavations, even where it is not badly understruck and deeply decayed, is very friable and disintegrating; and it is doubtful if the application of any stone surface preservative will materially help matters for any length of time. However, as this appears to be the only means of repair possible, its application has been recommended. Inscriptions, the disintegrated surfaces of sculptures and of those structural members not deeply undersunk and decayed to the detriment of their structural functions will be treated with Szerelemey's fluid preservative to arrest the present decay; but in the case of columns that are deeply decayed and diminished in requisite strength I have recommended that they be made out to their original size and simple shape with a facing of large blocks of stone, carefully dressed to conform with the texture of the adjacent rock, the joints being worked extremely fine, so that no cement mortar is needed in the beds; the intention being to make the joints very unobtrusive and preserve the effect of the original monolithic construction as far as is possible. Practically all of the columns needing such repair are plain. Octagonal or square shafts should lend themselves well to this treatment.

PORTUGUESE REMAINS AT REVDANDA.

23. Generally these old remains are much overgrown with vegetation and large roots, which accentuates their appearance of dilapidation and neglect. In the case of the palm and cocoanut trees densely growing in most of the roofless interiors of these monuments, the circumstances do not permit of their removal and clearance, as these privately owned monuments stand on privately owned land, the value of which is directly related to the very considerable fruit crop which it yields. Thus, except in the case of the four monuments which it has been found necessary to acquire, the general removal of these trees is out of the question.

24. Except for the fact that these trees and palms are growing within the four walls of these privately owned monuments, there is little objection, in my view, to their remaining; for, as fruit trees and therefore, a source of income, they are carefully kept, and, while not detracting unduly from the old ruins, are very pleasing themselves.

25. The many roots and the jungle growing thickly upon the actual walls of the ruins will be eradicated, except in those few individual cases where this would weaken the old structure and tend to its further decay.

26. In the case of the monuments to be acquired much can be done to conserve them and improve their general appearance by carefully levelling the ground in and about them, draining it to suitable falls and laying the interior with well rammed murum. Cracks, gaps and fissures in the old fabric can be profitably closed with concrete (of fine aggregate) or cement grout, as is

individually the more suitable, the adjacent work being first saturated with water to ensure better permeation and a more homogeneous repair.

THE DOMINICAN CHURCH AND CONVENT.

27. Little remains of this building beyond the chancel, originally roofed with a barrel vault of square "Roman" coffering, but now open to the sky. The chancel-arch, however, still exists intact; and along the south side of the nave little vaulted chapels project, with their quasi-Gothic ribbing in intersecting, if indecorous, contrast with the more general features of early Renaissance persuasion. This range of little chapels is half fallen, leaving the core of their vaults exposed; but this and the ruined chancel alone remain of the now naveless church.

28. However, in conservation, much can be done by means of the general measures; while jointing the exposed fractured face of the chancel vault core will further conduce to the preservation of this the one monument, seemingly, which retains any portion of its original *decorated* vaulting.

THE KOTHI.

29. A small building (of religious persuasion, it would seem, from the Maltese cross used in decoration of its entrance doorway) and, apparently, originally a chapel. What appears to be a range of small vaulted chambers is now to be seen through the broken floor. The roof of this small building is intact, and also takes the form of a barrel vault; quite plain, however, as distinct from the fragmentary remains of the decorated Dominican vault above mentioned. This, I am informed, is the only vault existing complete in this locality.

30. The floor is to be cleared of dust and debris, but the exposed vaults therein will not be disturbed. In addition, the general measures previously noted will be undertaken.

ST. BARBARA'S TOWER.

31. The Sāt Manzli as it is locally called is practically all that remains of an extensive original fabric of which it was once part. It is in fair condition, and the execution of the general measures of repair recommended will do much towards its conservation.

32. The Fort wall will also receive some attention towards its preservation, particularly with regard to its better preserved portions, as for instance, those about the "Land" and "Sea Gates."

33. The wall top is to be tied up; the earth, both here and at the base, levelled more; large roots eradicated, and the other general measures recommended put in hand, as necessary.

34. On the wide top of the wall by the Land gate I noticed above a dozen original cannon whose trunnions had already received some attention; while, scattered about the village in this fort, were many stone cannon balls which, possibly, were shot into the fort by an occasional invader, for they are lying in all sorts of positions among the jungle and I discovered no mortar in the fort that could have discharged them. They will all be collected and stored in order inside the connecting way between the double entrance chambers of those two gates.

THE MUHAMMADAN REMAINS AT CHAUL NEAR AGARKOT.

35. *Tomb of Angria.*—Very much of this structure is missing, but what remains is very well preserved, especially in respect of its mouldings and ornamental features. It is of carefully wrought stone, with mouldings and features particularly refined in contour and in effect; and appears, both as to architectural design and material, to be quite exotic to this locality which, I am informed, produces practically no "free stone" at all.

36. This, the reputed tomb of a Marātha Sardār, is Indo-Saracenic in style. It is sadly neglected at present, and does duty as a rubbish receptacle and drying ground for dung cakes for an apathetic owner, whose concurrence should be sought to its rescue from such maltreatment.

37. The ground about it is crowded with the inevitable palm trees which encroach upon the tomb, and I have recommended that a surrounding space of at least 5 feet to be cleared and levelled. The rubbish generally will be cleared from the interior, and the whole earth infilled portion brought up to the level of the sides, the small trees growing therein being removed altogether.

38. The open joints in this thirty bedded masonry exterior show, in some places, right through the wall thickness. They will be closed with cement grout carefully prevented from appearing upon the finely wrought surface.

THE HAMMAM.

39. A domed chamber, its square plan reduced by short angle splays to the form of an irregular octagon, from the larger sides of which, to north and south, projects a low deep arched recess. At the south-east angle projects a small chamber containing a little plunge bath; and the south-west opening corresponding gives access past the buttressing range of vaults (taweli?) lining the road. The domed central chamber is now open to the sky in its extreme centre, from which a previous roofing feature would appear to be missing.

40. This monument appears generally in fair structural order; but the jungle and roots, etc., will require to be cut and cleared away, the floor of the domed chamber levelled and rammed with murum, debris cleared, and the immediate site made more tidy, levelled and drained to falls. Any little patching or underpinning that may be seen to be necessary upon the clearance of jungle, etc., will also be undertaken, rubble masonry similar to the present old work being used.

41. A large nameless masjid, much ruined, which, but for its being the only structure of its kind in this locality (as my information goes), would not warrant the expense of conservation. At the north-east corner the few bays of vaulting remaining of the fallen outer aisle are themselves very much dilapidated, and threaten to fall at any moment. Repair here is out of the question, and these threatening portions will be carefully dismantled, so as not to disturb the main fabric. The roots and jungle growing upon the building will be cleared and the ground immediately about it levelled somewhat, and made more tidy. The trees growing close against the old walls will be cut down. The higher dome, emphasising the central bay of this now opensided structure, appears to be fairly intact; but the loose portions of its original concrete casing will require to be secured with cement.

RAJKOT.

42. The Rajkot, the citadel of Mussulman Chaul, is now, I fear, ruined beyond the possibility of profitable repair. Fragmentary lengths of dilapidated wall rise from their own debris, and are so interwoven and ingrown with jungle roots as to make their clearance practically out of the question. I have recommended, however, that their demolition should be rigorously prevented, and that these old ruins be permitted to fall into inevitable further decay as tardily as possible.

OLD SEA FORT AT VIJAYDURG.

43. This old fort was visited at the request of the Executive Engineer for Ratnagiri District. the purpose of advising as to the desirability of undertaking active conservation measures to its sea walls which, in several places, have been seriously undermined by the action of the sea.

44. On the whole, this old sea fort, with its three main tiers of defence, is comparatively in a fair state of preservation; most of its original features remain and, being founded generally upon the solid rock, are likely to remain indefinitely. In the case of the dilapidated portions of the sea wall it will be impossible, on the score of prohibitive expense, to consider the repair of the more badly damaged portions which, while not threatening imminent fall, must unavoidably now be left to the mercy of the sea. Generally the ground rock behind the sea wall rises sharply up to the next tier, and I do not anticipate that the fall of one fragment will be materially detrimental to any but its immediately adjacent portions of the wall, if to those. In many places, however, the dilapidation is only

starting and, it would seem, can be remedied without any great expense. Small patches of fallen facing at the sea line can be replaced and open jointing at this level closed with Portland cement mortar, which will do much to arrest the dilapidation of these less damaged portions and make for their continued existence for many years to come.

45. I have asked in my notes that all items in the estimate to be submitted be given separately, so that they may be considered individually on the score of warrantable expense. I suggested this, as it will be quite impossible to put the whole of the walls into a satisfactory condition (a rough estimate for which purpose by the Executive Engineer amounts to some Rs. 60,000). On the other hand it is undesirable, in my view, to abandon them altogether, and where it will be possible to undertake an economical repair which will not be prejudiced by the possible further ruin of the more dilapidated parts, I think this should be done.

THE TEMPLE OF RUDRA MALA AT DESAR.

46. An interesting, though much ruined, little Śaiva temple of the late Solāṅki period; a distinctive and, from an æsthetic point of view, appropriate feature being the apt reiteration of attached columns and capitals in the angle projections of the lower *śikhara*, echoing their free stand fellows in the now fallen *maṇḍapa*. This happy feature, by no means common, is also to be noticed in the collection of temples at Kirādu, Jōdhpur.

Panch Mahals.

47. Little in this way of conservation is possible to the fragment of a temple now remaining, which is solely comprised by the shell of the lower *śikhara*. The jungle will, however, be cleared, particularly that upon the roof, and the slightly shifted masonry of the carved centre panel on the south face reset when the root that has forced it forward has been removed. A slightly displaced column on the south flank of the shrine opening will also be reset vertically, and the tiled cap properly replaced. The gaps and the hollows behind the outer wrought facing of the walls will be closed with concrete. The ground about the temple for a distance of 15' is to be cleared of debris and jungle and made more level; the wrought and carved stones recovered in the process being ranged in order, and according to their kind, around the space cleared at the 15' limit. The fallen stones encumbering the shrine interior will be brought out and placed with them.

EK-MINAR-KI-MASJID, CHAMPANIR.

48. This structure might be more correctly described as *Ek-minār masjid-kā*, for, of the original structure, one solitary minar remains standing among such general debris as is now left.

49. The minar is singularly intact, not a portion of it is missing from the complete whole; while it is extraordinarily graceful and of excellent design. A rather remarkable feature in connection with it is that the minar for its whole height, with the exception of only the lowest storey, was quite separate and detached from the structure of which it was originally intended to form part. This, if a mosque, would have been an exceptionally low one for its height where connected with the minar was not more than 12 or 14 feet externally, as one may discern from the disturbed facing at the back of the minar; though a similar arrangement exists, of course, in the case of Bohra-ki-masjid.

50. It would appear that this stone minar was built as a commencement towards the erection of a stone structure, probably a mosque, and that the intention was that this minar, with another to form the usual pair, would be placed in the centre of the façade. At present, however, the remains of a small brick mosque project from one side of the minar; but the brick structure is so placed as to bring the solitary stone minar at the end of the façade; a circumstance pointing towards a probability of the brick mosque being a later addition, erected in the place of a stone structure originally intended but, seemingly, never built.

51. In this minar arched openings on both east and west faces of each of the four upper tiers exist, giving access to the encircling galleries—a multiple feature obtaining in no other *minār* in Chāmpānir.

52. A few repairs of a minor nature will be put in hand to conserve this monument and the remains of the later brick monument will receive similar

attention. A pathway through the jungle from the main road, a distance of about one furlong, will also be cleared for easier access than at present obtains.

PANCH MAHUDA-KI-MASJID, CHAMPANIR.

53. It has also completely disappeared with the exception of one whole minar and the lower half of the corresponding one. This latter is so precariously dilapidated that it may come down at any moment. Its more complete fellow appears, however, to be capable of repair, which would be comprised by filling gaps in the exposed core of lower portion where originally attached to the fallen mosque, and by replacing the missing arch on the west face in the upper brick portion of the minar. The interior of the exposed lower core would further require to be treated with injected cement grout, a little simple underpinning also being done to the base.

54. The question of repair to this minar is, however, closely related to the condition of the old *rauza* just beside it. This latter structure—which, in the absence of any mosque, is, assumedly, the “protected monument” of the notification—is in a very ruinous condition. This is very unfortunate, for it has been a tomb of considerable architectural merit, and much of the delicately worked ornament still exists, albeit somewhat weathered and decayed.

55. The whole structure is badly shaken—arches shifted bodily along their *voussoir* beds, and facing hanging precariously inclined in considerable patches; while most of the dome had fallen long ago. One of the main corner piers has disappeared altogether, with the exception of two planes of thinly-dressed facing masonry, upon which the weight of whole superstructure at this angle is most precariously balanced. This angle may fall at any moment and, in my view, is too dangerous to warrant exposing workmen to the risk attending any attempt towards its repair. The fall of this angle is imminent and, I think, inevitable; but if, afterwards, the remainder of the structure is left in a reasonably stable condition, a little attention will be expended upon it, such as clearing the jungle growth from inside the tomb and about it up to a limit of 20 feet. The floor will then be cleared of debris and levelled, and the present graves, which have been disturbed by treasure seekers, apparently, reset in position; the ornamented stones in the debris being set out in order outside the tomb.

56. If the one whole minar remaining suffer no appreciable detriment through the fall of the considerable mass of masonry in its immediate vicinity, the simple repair above recommended will then be carried out.

TALPUR TOMBS.

57. These tombs were visited at the request of Commissioner in Sind for the purpose of ascertaining the desirability of including them in the list of “protected monuments,” and for the issue of definite recommendations with regard to their repair.

Hyderabad District.

58. From an architectural standpoint this collection of Talpur tombs is conspicuously inferior to the tombs of the Kalhoras, situated but a mile away; while the quality of the *kashi* work falls pronouncedly short of that remaining upon these latter monuments which antedate the Talpur tombs in period by one half a century, a further instance only illustrating the unhappy fact of the continuous degeneration of Indian art down to the present day.

59. The tombs are all, archæologically speaking, quite modern, the earliest of the more important graves being that of the reigning Talpur Mir Murād Ali Khan, which is dated 1229 A. H. (1813 A. D.) while the building containing this grave is dated 1254 A. H. (1837 A. D.) on a tablet over the entrance.

60. Personally, I am of opinion that the primary ground upon which the conservation of these monuments can be considered is the historical one, and from this aspect I think that the claims of the monuments can be justly met by restricting repair to these tombs containing the bodies of the more historically important of the Talpurs, namely the reigning chiefs.

61. This limits the tombs to which active conservation measures would be undertaken to those noted below:—

Compound No. 1—

Tomb No. 1, in which are buried—

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| (1) Mir Murād Ali Khān | (1229 A. H.) |
| (2) Mir Nūr Mahomed Khān | (1256 A. H.) |
| (3) Mir Nasir Khān | (1261 A. H.) |
| (4) Mir Shahdād Khān | (1274 A. H.) |
| (5) H. H. Mir Mahomed Hussien Ali Khān | (1295 A. H.) |

Tomb No. 5, in which are buried—

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| (1) Mir Karam Ali Khān | (1244 A. H.) |
| (2) Mir Hājī Mahomed Khān | (1287 A. H.) |

This latter tomb, architecturally, is far superior to the former, and is probably the best of the whole group.

62. In notifying these two tombs as "protected monuments" under classification II (b) it will, perhaps, be desirable to include also the remaining monuments to which conservation repair is not contemplated; in which case these latter should be specifically notified under classification III. The monuments in compound No. 2 will also thus come into this latter group.

63. With regard to the conservation measures desirable, these will be principally comprised by the repair of the existing tile work, to which considerable attention will be needed.

64. The mode of applying the original tiles, as is revealed through certain of the fallen patches, was a very extraordinarily one from a constructional point of view. The whole tiled surface, it would appear, is merely an extremely thin skin, attached to the main wall of the structure at horizontal intervals of about a foot by means of narrow brick pilasters, so that between the skin of tiles, affixed to its immediate backing of about 1" of plaster, and the main wall of the structure exists a uniform space which is about 9" in depth. The reason for this constructional freak is not at all apparent but its existence is very prejudicial to the preservation of the tile work adjoining those deep hollow gaps from which portions have already fallen.

65. In repairing such places it will be necessary to close the hollows exposed with cement concrete, which will be afterwards plastered to match, and to align with the surface of the mortar backing immediately behind the tile.

THE GREAT IMAGE OF RISHABHA AT BARWANI.

66. This image, popularly known as "Bāvan Gaz," on account of its height

Central India.

52 *gaz*, is carved out of the south face of the hill side from which it projects in medium relief. The head and shoulders remain in excellent preservation, the facial features being remarkably intact; while the lotus ornament is still to be seen upon the breast, and the lower legs are in very fair condition. The remainder of the figure, however, is very much defaced through the shattering of the rock surface.

67. With regard to the necessary measures of conservation I think that the only treatment applicable, in this case, will be to coat the better preserved surfaces with "Szerelemey's fluid stone preservative," leaving the remainder as at present. It will further be desirable to close the open fissures in the rock surface with Portland cement, stained, in mixing, to the old tone of the weathered rock surface by the addition of a proportionate quantity of charcoal. Care will be taken to keep the pointing material slightly back from the rock surface, so that the image may not be disfigured with conspicuous streaks across the surface.

68. Some of the brackets which originally supported an architectural canopy above the head of the image still remain in position, while among the debris on the hill side about the base of the image certain carved and wrought stones are to be seen which apparently have fallen from this upper feature. I have therefore recommended that this debris be carefully cleared and sorted, and if any wrought, carved, or inscribed stones come to light they should be stacked in order near the image. It will then be possible for an archaeological officer subsequently visiting the place to decide whether a restoration of this canopy be at all feasible from the original material available.

JAMI MASJID, SRINAGAR.

69. From June to the end of September, on special duty in Kāshmir, I was engaged in assisting in the restoration of the famous old Jāmi' masjid at Śrinagar, a notable example of the characteristic wooden architecture of this country. A considerable amount of preliminary work was involved in the way of preparing accurate drawing and photographic records of all the portions of the fabric that require to be dismantled and rebuilt.

70. With the exception of the enclosing walls of the mosque, which are of brick, the whole construction is of wood—wooden columns (some are 50 feet high!), wooden roof construction, and, in the case of the high *dalans*, wooden walls, laid in blocks, as one would build with masonry. A great amount of all this woodwork has badly decayed and will require to be renewed; but while every endeavour is to be made to preserve the external appearance of the fabric, the crude and cumbersome methods of construction, which are to a very great extent responsible for the dilapidation of the structure, will necessarily be replaced with something more in consonance with present ideas of constructional efficiency.

71. There were a number of features interesting in the work. The brickwork of the enclosing walls, for instance, was found to be of two distinct varieties, the difference occurring about nine feet down from the lower *chajjā*. Above this level were the small *lakhauri* bricks, well burnt and with wide mortar joints; below, again, was an earlier, softer variety, approximating to a "rubber" brick in texture, larger in size and with finer mortar joints; the marked difference being indicative of two separate periods of construction. Another curious feature was in the construction of the low *dalan* roofs where they met, at right angles, at the corner of the building. The roof covering being of the characteristic birch-bark and earth, the necessity of avoiding any semblance of a definite mitre at the junction becomes very apparent, where any pronounced "valley" would result in the earth covering quickly being washed away in the rains. In the old work the planes of intersection were therefore manipulated to eliminate this mitre, as far as possible; and drawings have been made for this feature, so that it can be retained in the new repair.

72. A conservation note was drawn up for the guidance of the officers in charge of the work, and fifty-two large "measure drawings" prepared, together with fourteen photographs, which will be needed for reference in the reconstruction. A scheme for the treatment of the enclave with cypress-set approaches and grassed *parterres* was also prepared, with a view to rendering the precincts more appropriate and attractive than at present obtains.

Y. A. PAGE, A.R.T.B.A.



N. ✓

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